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Men of Mark in South Carolina

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

J. C. HEMPHILL
Editor of "The News and Courier"
Editor-in-Chief

VOLUME II

Illustrated with Many
Full Page Photo-Steel Engraved Portraits

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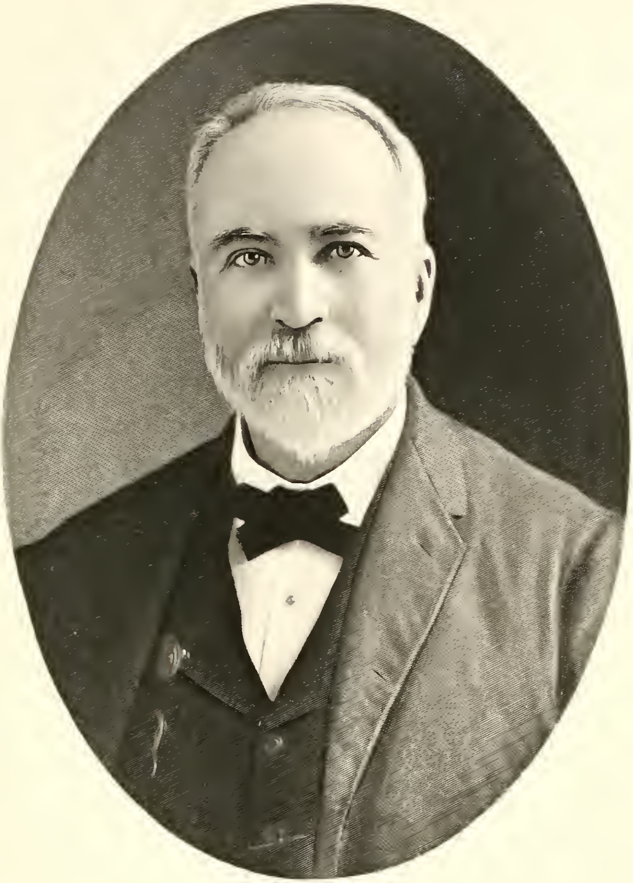

James Allan

JAMES ALLAN

ALLAN, JAMES, of Charleston, South Carolina, business man, bank director, and for five years school commissioner of Charleston, is a native of Scotland who by his long identification with the interests of Charleston, South Carolina, has come to be a type of that large body of Scotch-American citizens whose sound Biblical principles, honesty and industry, have had a marked influence upon the history and the development of the state of South Carolina in all its political, business and social interests.

He was born at Caithness, Scotland, October 6, 1832. His father, Alexander Allan, was a cabinet maker who prided himself upon the thoroughness of his work and the honesty of all his transactions. He came to the United States in 1837, when his son, James, was but five years old.

Passing his boyhood after that time in the city schools of Charleston, James Allan had as his teachers Mr. Blum and Dr. Faber, who are gratefully remembered by many men who were Charleston school boys sixty years ago. His fondness for fine mechanical work of all kinds inclined him to watchmaking, especially for the delight he took in exact machinery and the use of instruments of precision. He studied watchmaking under a German, Francis Stein, for four years from the time he was seventeen; and gradually he made his way to the management of an important business in jewelry and watchmaking.

During the War between the States he served as a lieutenant of volunteers at Charleston.

He feels that he owes the steadying influences of his life in no small degree to the example and the teaching of faithful parents who had strong religious convictions. Contact with other business men also contributed much, he feels, to confirming his integrity of life and his desire to be of use to others in the community in which he lives. While he is a most loyal American, and a South Carolinian in all things, he is proud of his Scotch ancestry. He served for five years as president of the St. Andrew society of Charleston. He is also a master Mason, and a Knight Templar, and was master of Orange lodge for six years.

Early a member of the Presbyterian church, he has been for many years an elder in that denomination. He is a Democrat, and has never varied in his allegiance to the platform and candidates of the party. He has found his chief amusement and recreation in travel.

He was school commissioner in Charleston for five years, and was chairman of the commission for repairs and improvements of the school buildings after the great earthquake in 1886. He is also director of the Exchange Bank and Trust company.

On August 13, 1856, he married Miss Amy Sarah Hobcraft. Of their eleven children, eight are living in 1907.

In the advice which he gives to young Americans, Mr. Allan shows himself to be one of that great body of American citizens who hold to the old standards which have given worth and dignity to generations of family life in Scotland and in the United States: "First, take the Bible as your guide; and practice sobriety, industry and honesty, so that men may trust your word as they would your bond."

Mr. Allan's address is Charleston, South Carolina.

HARTWELL MOORE AYER

AYER, HARTWELL MOORE, was born at Beauford's Bridge, Barnwell county, South Carolina, January 7, 1868. His father, Lewis Malone Ayer, was a man of versatile talent. At one time actively engaged in farming, he attained prominence in professional and public life. He taught, preached, and practiced law, and just at the breaking out of the War between the States he was elected to the Confederate congress, and served as a representative throughout the four years of storm and stress that followed. After the war he conducted a seminary in Anderson, and also served as a member of the South Carolina legislature. His marked characteristics were, in the words of his son, "intellectuality and unswerving devotion to duty, together with public spirit, and old-fashioned high tone."

The Ayer family settled in South Carolina in colonial times. Thomas Ayer, of Scotch-Irish descent, had come to Marlboro before 1776, and when the war for independence broke out he became a leader of the patriots in the struggle. Another member of the family was Lewis Malone Ayer, Senior, who acted as courier for General Francis Marion. His son, Lewis Malone Ayer, Junior, many years afterward was one of the leaders in the Kansas-Nebraska troubles in 1854.

Hartwell Ayer's early life was passed, for the most part, in Anderson, South Carolina. He owes much to the training of an excellent mother, who not only managed her household efficiently, but gave her children the elements of a sound education. From his early youth, Mr. Ayer has been fond of reading. As a boy he devoted much time to history and romance. After some years of study in W. J. Ligon's school in Anderson, he entered South Carolina college, from which he was graduated in 1887. After his graduation, Mr. Ayer taught for a time in his father's seminary at Anderson and in the Bamberg county schools. Meanwhile he was studying law, and was beginning to make his way in journalism. Starting as reporter for the "Charleston World," he became successively city editor of that journal, telegraph editor of the "Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer-Sun," and of the "Savannah

Morning News," editor and proprietor of the "Charleston Post," and finally editor and proprietor of the "Florence Daily Times."

Mr. Ayer was admitted by the supreme court to the practice of law in 1897. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the state board of education, and served in the state legislature. He has served in the state militia for four years, and is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias, having held the offices of chancellor commander and district deputy grand chancellor in the latter organization. He is a Democrat. He is connected with the Episcopal church. Mr. Ayer finds rest and relaxation from his journalistic duties in such out-of-door sports as swimming, walking and hunting, together with the healthful open-air life and discipline of the state militia encampments.

On June 25, 1890, he married Cornelia W. Smith. They have had six children, four of whom are now (1907) living.

The following, in Mr. Ayer's judgment, are among the guiding principles for the attainment of true success in life: "High ideals; strict attention to details; honesty and courage, coupled with the desire and the willingness to learn from anybody or from any source anything that will contribute to thorough knowledge of the particular subject in question."

His address is Florence, South Carolina.

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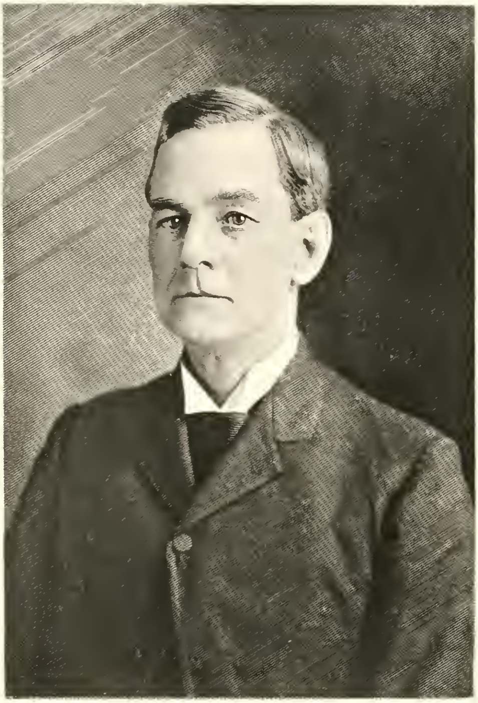

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T. R. Bacon

THOMAS WRIGHT BACOT

BACOT, THOMAS WRIGHT, is a native of Charleston, as his ancestors were for several generations. His father, Robert Dewar Bacot, was a cotton merchant and rice planter, a man of integrity, strength of character and modesty. The earliest member of the family to come to this country was Pierre Bacot, who was born in Tours, France, and emigrated to Carolina in the latter part of the seventeenth century. At about the same time, soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Mr. Bacot's maternal ancestor, Daniel Huger, emigrated from France and settled in Carolina, where his descendants from that day to this have been well-known citizens and men of prominence in public affairs, especially in the city of Charleston.

Thomas W. Bacot was born April 14, 1849. His youth was passed for the most part in Charleston, though with intervals of residence in the country. Endowed with good health, he entered with zest into the various outdoor sports afield and on the water; and through most of his life he has continued to take delight in such manly exercises as riding, hunting and shooting. Among his youthful studies, languages and mathematics appealed to him particularly, but the book that influenced him most of all, he says, was the Bible.

After some years of study in the private and public schools of Charleston, and in the country, Mr. Bacot entered the College of Charleston, from which he was graduated in 1870, with the degree of B. A., taking the second honor in his class. After spending some time in the study of law in the office of McCrady & Son, in Charleston, in 1871 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice January 1, 1872. He soon won for himself a high position in his profession, and in 1899 he was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. Among the many important duties which Mr. Bacot has discharged in the course of his practice have been those of counsel for the Coosaw company, and in the litigation over the South Carolina railroad and the South Carolina railway. He is solicitor of St. Philip's parish, Charleston.

Mr. Bacot, in addition to the regular duties incident to his professional practice, has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his state. From 1892 to 1902 he served as member of the South Carolina house of representatives, during the last four years of that time holding the very responsible position of chairman of the judiciary committee. He has also served as delegate to the political conventions of his county and state. He is now the first assistant United States attorney for the two districts of South Carolina, at Charleston.

Educational and religious interests claim a large part of his attention. He has served as a trustee of South Carolina college. He was a lay-delegate from the diocese of South Carolina in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, which met in Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1904. He is a vestryman of St. Philip's church, Charleston, and has represented his parish in the convention of the diocese of South Carolina.

Mr. Bacot is president of St. George's society of Charleston, and one of the vice-presidents of the Huguenot society. He is a member of the Commercial club of Charleston, and of the South Carolina Historical society, and a member of the committee on charity of the South Carolina society.

A man of strong religious convictions, Mr. Bacot has ever striven to regulate his life by the principles laid down in the Bible. He is profoundly convinced that the welfare of society depends upon the maintenance and defence of the sanctity of the home, and is a pronounced enemy, not only of divorce, but of the remarriage of divorced persons. He does not advocate the abolition of the liquor traffic, but prefers that it be so regulated as to minimize the "profit-feature" in the sale of intoxicating beverages. Any advice which he might give to the youth of the country would be summed up in the Christian rule of love to God and to man, together with temperance, or self-mastery, in all things.

On April 18, 1877, Mr. Bacot married Miss Louisa de Berniere McCrady. They have had seven children, of whom all but one are now (1907) living.

His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

WILLIAM WATTS BALL

BALL, WILLIAM WATTS, since 1904 assistant editor of the Charleston "News and Courier," and for the last seventeen years connected with editorial and newspaper work in the South, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, on the 9th of December, 1868. His father, Beaufort Watts Ball, was a lawyer, who incidentally edited a country newspaper and conducted a farm. He was a member of the state legislature, and was a state prosecuting attorney. He married his third cousin, Miss Eliza Watts. During the War between the States he was a private in Hampton's legion, and later he was made captain and assistant adjutant-general of General Gary's brigade in the Confederate States army.

The ancestors of the family were chiefly English, who had settled in Virginia before the War of the Revolution. His great great-grandfather, William Ball, removed from Virginia to South Carolina in the eighteenth century, as did also his great great-grandfather Watts, both on his father's and his mother's side. As a rule, the members of his family have been well-to-do farmers.

In his boyhood he had good health, and he was blessed with a father who early put into his hands the best books and taught him to love good literature. He attended the village schools of Laurens, South Carolina, and later a preparatory school at Walhalla, South Carolina. He was graduated from South Carolina college (now the University of South Carolina) in 1887; and after his graduation, in 1888 and 1889 he pursued post-graduate courses in English and ethics for a year. He was admitted to practice law by the supreme court of South Carolina, in May, 1890, after studying in his father's office. In the summer of 1890 he took a summer course in law at the University of Virginia. While studying at Columbia he taught in the public schools of that city.

Admitted to the bar in May, 1890, he became soon afterward the proprietor of the "Laurens Advertiser," a weekly paper. He bought the paper with the intention of practicing law and at the same time doing editorial work. But after eighteen months of practice, with fair success, he definitely chose the profession of newspaper work as his life work, following in this choice his own personal preference, and acting against the advice of his family and friends. His "only ambition has been to learn thoroughly newspaper making." The taste for this work showed itself early in his college course, and determined his vocation. In 1894 he was editor of the Columbia "Journal"; from 1895 to 1897 he was editor of the Charleston "Evening Post"; from 1897 to 1898 he edited the "Greenville Daily News," at Greenville, South Carolina; for some months in 1898 he was a reporter for the "Philadelphia Press"; from 1900 to 1902 he was city editor of the Jacksonville, Florida, "Times-Union"; in 1904 he was news editor of the Columbia "State"; and since September, 1904, he has been assistant editor of the Charleston "News and Courier," engaged chiefly in editorial writing. He has also acted as correspondent for various newspapers throughout the country.

On the 21st of April, 1897, Mr. Ball married Miss Fay Witte, daughter of Charles Otto Witte, of Charleston, South Carolina. They have had five children, four of whom are living in 1907.

He is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics an independent Democrat, he voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896, having attended the Indianapolis convention, which nominated them, and served as one of the members of the committee to draft a platform for that convention.

Mr. Ball was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at college. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He is president of the Laurens Publishing company, and still contributes the editorials to the publications of that company.

Mr. Ball writes of himself: "I have been simply a fairly hard-working newspaper man." He was graduated from college when but a few months over eighteen years of age—the youngest member of his class. He began newspaper work in 1890, only two months before Governor Tillman was elected. State politics were at white heat. He was opposed to "Tillmanism"; his father was a political supporter of Wade Hampton, and Mr. Ball feels that an "aggressive and constant opposition to the Tillman school of politics has been the feature of his work."

Mr. Ball has always advocated in all his newspaper work the public-spirited effort to develop the industries of his state. He is now a director in two cotton mill corporations.

JOHN A. BARKSDALE

BARKSDALE, JOHN A., physician and banker, of Laurens, South Carolina, was born within two miles of the town where he still (1907) resides, October 1, 1826. His father, Allen Barksdale, at one time sheriff of Laurens county, twice elected to the state legislature, was a man of striking integrity and strong religious character, prominent in every effort to influence his community for good. His mother was Nancy Downs Barksdale. Among his ancestors distinguished for patriotism and public service, he numbers Abram Alexander (his great-grandfather), who was president of the Mecklenburg convention, held at Charlotte, North Carolina, in May, 1775, which adopted the first famous declaration of independence, known as the "Mecklenburg resolutions."

He refers with especial tenderness to the influence upon his life of his mother, and he feels that the devotion to parents and the love of family, which were uniformly felt and inculcated in his home-life, early formed standards of life for which he has always been grateful. While he was not occupied in any regular tasks of manual labor, he often worked upon the farm and in the garden, Saturdays, when he was not at school. He was fitted for college at the classical school at Laurens, South Carolina, and was a student at Transylvania university, in Kentucky, in 1845. His course in medicine he took at the medical college in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1846 and 1847, in which latter year he was graduated from that institution. In March, 1847, following his own early choice of a profession, he took up the practice of medicine in his native town, and he continued that practice until 1886. For the last twenty years he has given his time and attention to his duties as president of the National Bank of Laurens, South Carolina.

On October 7, 1852, he was married at Newberry, to Martha Amelia Nance; and of their seven children, five are living in 1907.

Doctor Barksdale served for two terms in the legislature of South Carolina. He was vice-president of the Greenville and Laurens railroad when it was organized. He is a Mason.

A member of the Baptist church, he has all his life been deeply interested in the development of the Sunday school work of his church and his state. The health, of which he has had so good a measure for four score years, he attributes in part to his fondness for exercise on horseback, his favorite form of relaxation.

In his kindly devotion for forty years to the health and the physical welfare of the community in which he resides; in his later influence in developing the business interests of the community through the administration of the affairs of the bank of which he has been president for the last twenty years; and in his lifelong interest in bringing the best of influence to bear upon the children of the state through Sunday schools and Christian training at home, that they may be fitted for good citizenship,—Doctor Barksdale has shown himself a man of mark, and a true son of South Carolina.

His address is Laurens, South Carolina.

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Geo H Bates

GEORGE HOLLAND BATES

BATES, GEORGE HOLLAND, lawyer, state senator, was born at Upper Three Runs, in Barnwell (now Aiken) county, South Carolina, July 27, 1853. His father, William T. Bates, was a farmer and a country magistrate, loyal to his own conceptions of duty and devoted to the interests of the Baptist church, in which he was a deacon. He died at Goldsboro, North Carolina, May 13, 1865, a soldier in the Confederate army. The earliest known ancestor in America was Michael Bates, who came from Germany and before the Revolution settled in what is now the lower part of Newberry county.

His mother died when George Holland Bates was but eight years old. As the oldest of the five children, he remained on the old homestead with his father, the younger children going to the home of their grandmother. As a boy on his father's farm, he had daily tasks to do in hoeing cotton, corn, etc., and he says: "I always went to work as early as possible, to gain time for reading." He attended a number of common schools in the country a few months at a time, and later had two years at Richland academy. But upon the death of his father, in 1865, he also went to reside with his grandmother; and when his only surviving uncle was married, in 1872, he was left, at eighteen years of age, the oldest male member of a family of ten, charged with the responsibility of managing the farm, and, by its management, of supporting the family. The disastrous effects of the War between the States made it difficult to procure the necessaries of life, and the money for a college course he could not command.

He worked on a farm until he was thirty-one years old, with the exception of five months in 1882, when he taught school, and a short time in 1883, when he kept a country store, which allowed him more time for reading and preparing himself for admission to the bar. While he was working on the farm, and before his marriage, he had begun to read law under the direction of Major John W. Holmes, afterward editor of the "Barnwell People." He says that he began reading law against the protest of all his relatives; and after his marriage he determined to abandon his legal studies, but his wife prevailed upon him to continue them, and to the wishes and the steady encouragement of his wife he feels that he owes his professional career. He was married at Aiken, South Carolina, on February 28, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth O. Burckhalter. He feels that he owes his initial impulse to begin the study of law to his early school teacher, Major Holmes; while the success he has attained he feels is in large measure due to his coming into relations with the Honorable Isaac M. Hutson and Judge John J. Maher. That other lawyers may be reminded afresh of opportunities to help the young, Mr. Bates recalls gratefully the fact that "when I opened my law office I had but three books in my library; these two gentlemen opened to me their law libraries, and rendered me all the help they could." In 1886, Mr. Isaac M. Hutson, having recognized the ability of Mr. Bates, invited him into a partnership; they practiced law together under the firm name of Hutson & Bates until the death of Mr. Hutson. In 1889, Mr. Bates formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Carroll Simms.

He has allowed himself to be a candidate for office but twice. He was elected a member of the State Constitutional convention in 1895, and took an active and helpful part in the work of that convention. In 1886 he was elected one of the trustees of the Barnwell graded schools; in November, 1890, he was made chairman of the board, and in that position he was continued, notwithstanding repeated requests to be excused from further duty, until he resigned in January, 1905, to enter upon his duties in the state senate. He was also a member of the county board of education from December, 1893, until he resigned in 1895.

In his boyhood he became a member of the Methodist church. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met at Dallas, Texas, in May, 1902, and also to its next meeting, held at Birmingham, Alabama, in May, 1906. In 1901 he was made a member of the board of trustees of the South Carolina college, at Columbia. He is president of the Barnwell County Building and Loan association. Among social fraternities, he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a Woodman of the World.

Senator Bates has always had the confidence and the cordial esteem of the communities in which he has lived. His devotion to his profession has left him little time for sport or amusement, but he finds helpful exercise in working in his garden and his fruit orchard. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and he holds that it is the duty of every citizen to be thoughtful for the welfare of his own community and of his state, and to hold himself ready to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of good citizenship, even at material cost to his own business and his own purely selfish interests. The patriotic spirit of devotion to his state which carried his father and four of his uncles into the War between the States has always been strong in his life, and leads him to public service for the commonwealth and the country.

His address is Barnwell, South Carolina.

WILLIAM TERTIUS CAPERS BATES

BATES, WILLIAM TERTIUS CAPERS, physician, planter, and state treasurer of South Carolina for three terms, was born at Orangeburg, South Carolina, July 16, 1848. His father, Dr. Rezin W. Bates, a physician and planter, had shown his public spirit by service in the legislature of the state and as chairman of the committee on roads, bridges and ferries. His father's ancestors were originally from England; his mother's (Elizabeth Evans) from Wales.

Doctor Bates passed his boyhood, in which he did not have robust health, upon a farm in the country. He was "fond of farming and of country scenes and sports." In answer to the question, "Did you have in your early life regular tasks which involved manual labor?" Doctor Bates replies in a few sentences which are sure to commend themselves as truthful to very many men who have realized in later life the happy results of such an intimate knowledge of plants and animal life as can only be gained by a boyhood passed in the country, on a farm, with eyes open to the meaning of the daily tasks that keep one close to nature. He says: "I was required to assist in tending the farm animals, and also in field work. My physical health was benefited thereby, and I acquired a practical knowledge of the business of farming. I learned the value of money, the use and wisdom of economy, self-denial and energy. I learned to love plants and flowers and animals; and I learned how to care for them. As I am now growing old, I find that this knowledge is useful, pleasurable and profitable to me." The strong influence of his mother's example and teaching has always been felt in his life. While he was a boy, Shakespeare and the Bible became his favorite books.

In 1864, while he was but sixteen, he entered the Confederate army. Later he attended the Pine Grove academy, preparing there for the South Carolina college; and in 1868 he was graduated from that college with the degree of M. D. He took post-graduate courses at the Bellevue Medical college, New York city, 1868 to 1869, and again in New York city hospitals in 1883. While he continued in active practice he was not satisfied unless

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he made a constant effort to keep abreast of the later discoveries and literature in his profession.

He began the practice of medicine, in May, 1869, at St. Matthews, South Carolina. In his choice of this life work he was largely influenced by the wishes of his parents. He continued the practice of medicine until 1886. In 1881 he located in Columbia, South Carolina, and made a specialty of diseases of the mind and nervous system. He was unanimously elected president of the Richland County Medical society. His health failing, he gave up practice, returned to his old home in 1886, and the following year became president of the Bank of St. Matthews. He was the state treasurer of South Carolina for three terms, from November, 1890, to February, 1897—the most critical and difficult period in the history of this office. He has long been a trustee of the South Carolina college. Three times he has served as intendant of St. Matthews. On December 23, 1872, he married Miss Mary B. Wannamaker.

At college he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He is a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat. Doctor Bates has always had at heart the improvement of the physical condition, the business enterprises and the moral tone of his town. He attends the Methodist church. Throughout his life his health has been far from robust, and his early retirement from the active practice of his profession was due in large part to his health. Many of his fellow-citizens of South Carolina would say of Doctor Bates as Doctor Bates has written of his own father, that he was a man of "strong will-power, uncompromising and determined in his stand for principles of righteousness and justice, and of untiring energy."

The address of Dr. Bates is St. Matthews, South Carolina.

GEORGE DUNCAN BELLINGER

BELLINGER, GEORGE DUNCAN, son of John A. and Ann P. Duncan Bellinger, was born November 4, 1856, at Barnwell, South Carolina. His father was a lawyer, a man of amiability and courage; he was lieutenant in Lancaster's company, Brown's regiment, and, in 1863, was killed at James Island, South Carolina, being but thirty years of age.

The Bellingers are descended from the Bellinghams, of Bellingham, in Northumberland, and have kept their identity separate and distinct since 1475, when Walter Bellinger was created Ireland King at Arms, and granted the coat-of-arms "Argent, a Saltire engrailed sable, entre four roses, Gules." The earliest known ancestor in America of the family, Edmund Bellinger, of Westmoreland county, England, settled on James Island in 1674. He was commander of the ship *Blake*, Royal navy, in 1697; April 1, 1698, he became surveyor-general of the Carolinas; and on May 7, 1698, he was created landgrave.

Mr. Bellinger's grandfather, Edmund Bellinger, Jr., lawyer and legislator, was, by order of the legislature, author of "Bellinger on Elections"; he was also a member of the celebrated Nullification convention of 1832.

George Duncan Bellinger's early life was passed in a village; as a boy he was not robust. No regular duties were required of him; but he was allowed to spend his time practically in accordance with his own wishes. He early developed a taste for scientific subjects, especially those pertaining to physics and psychology.

At the age of four years he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and, as stated, at six that of his father. The chief influences in molding his life have been the school and contact with the active world of work. He was fortunate in the possession of educational advantages, the means to complete a college course being furnished him by a distant relative. On the 14th of June, 1879, he was graduated from Furman university with the degree of A. B. The subjects which most interested him during his student life were mental philosophy, biology and sociology. Following his college course, Mr. Bellinger entered

Yours very truly
G. Duncan Bellinger

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upon the study of law under the direction of Judge J. J. Maher, finishing in 1880. His active life work began in December, 1880, when he began the practice of law in Barnwell, South Carolina. Here he continued until January, 1903, when he removed to Columbia.

In 1882, Mr. Bellinger became a member of the legislature of South Carolina; from 1883 to 1892 he was master for Barnwell county; from 1892 to 1898 he was solicitor of the second circuit; from 1898 to 1902, attorney-general of the state; in 1903 he was made special circuit judge; in 1904 he became trustee of Clemson college; in 1895 he was a member of the Constitutional convention of the state; from 1883 to 1890 he was mayor of Barnwell; from 1890 to 1892, secretary of the State Democratic executive committee, and, until recently, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party of Barnwell county.

Mr. Bellinger may, with justice, be styled one of the makers of the state of South Carolina; in the Constitutional convention of 1895 he was chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, and was the author of the entire article VI, sections 2, 4, 5 and 6 being without precedent. In the convention he introduced an ordinance to prevent lynching and to punish by removal and disfranchisement sheriffs, constables and other officers who permitted lynching to occur. This ordinance was emasculated and changed to what now appears as section 6 of article VI. During the last twelve years Mr. Bellinger has also participated in some of the most important criminal prosecutions in his state. He conducted the prosecution of the Broxton Bridge lynchers at Walterboro and Aiken in 1896; was leading counsel in the prosecution, in 1904, of James H. Tillman for the murder of Editor Gonzales, and also in the prosecution and conviction, in 1901, of W. A. Neal, superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary. He is now practicing his profession at Columbia, South Carolina, with R. H. Welch, the firm being Bellinger & Welch.

Mr. Bellinger is a chapter Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Commercial club at Charleston. He has also held the position of first chancellor commander of Lodge No. 16 of the Knights of Pythias. As indicated, Mr. Bellinger is a Democrat, this party having, from the beginning of his voting, claimed his allegiance and suffrage. In religion he is a Baptist. His rest and recreation he finds in reading, gardening and the raising of chickens.

A sketch of Mr. Bellinger appears in "Eminent Men of South Carolina," and also in the book published by J. C. Garlington. Further data regarding his life and work may be found in the files of "The News and Courier" and "The State" and "Register," and in the proceedings of the Constitutional convention of 1895, the records of the Broxton Bridge trial in the spring of 1896, the history of the memorable campaign of 1896, and in the records of the second trial of the Broxton Bridge case, at Aiken, in November, 1896.

On June 7, 1881, Mr. Bellinger married Miss Fannie J. O'Bannon. They have had seven children, five of whom are now (1907) living.

Mr. Bellinger's address is "Shandon," Columbia, South Carolina.

JOSEPH HUIET BOUKNIGHT

BOUKNIGHT, JOSEPH HUIET, since 1891 president of the Bank of Johnston, was born on Mt. Willing plantation, Edgefield county, South Carolina, November 25, 1840. His father, William Bouknight, was a planter, a man of fine public spirit, "punctual and energetic, patient and amiable, and generous to a fault," who held no public offices, but in the conduct of his own affairs showed marked executive ability. His mother, Nancy Huiet, died while he was very young; and he has always felt keenly the loss which left his boyhood without a mother's influence. The ancestry of his father and mother was German. John Bouknight and Jacob Huiet emigrated from Germany, and before 1775 settled in Lexington county, South Carolina.

He knew a healthy and vigorous boyhood; and his interest in all out-of-door sports, and especially in hunting, was keen. His early life was passed on his father's plantation, where he was not charged with any special cares or responsibilities save in his studies and in the full development of all his physical powers. He was a student at the Lutheran college at Newberry, and at the Arsenal in Columbia, and he "was graduated at the Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina, with the class of 1864." He has served in the battalion of Citadel cadets for one year. At the close of the War between the States, in 1865, he became the manager of his father's plantation in Edgefield county, his own personal preference as well as the wishes of his father leading him to this choice of a life work.

While Mr. Bouknight has devoted himself steadily to the duties of business life, he has taken a broad interest in the public affairs of his community, and not only in the conduct of his own business, but in his relations to the business of other men, through his position as president of the Bank of Johnston since 1891, and as a director of the Bank of Edgefield since 1890, he has contributed in many ways to the advancement and prosperity of his county and state.

On October 23, 1889, he married Miss Emma Bettis, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bettis, of Edgefield county. They have four children—three sons and one daughter. In tracing the influences which have contributed to his own usefulness in life, Mr. Bouknight places first "the home, and especially the influence of my father"; then he mentions the acquaintance and the influence of "The Citadel" at Charleston, and contact with men in active life, as inspiring and determining influences in his career. His life as a planter and farmer led him to take an early interest in the development of the agriculture of his state. He is a life member of the South Carolina Agricultural society. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. In religious convictions he is with the Methodist church. He has been fond of exercise on horseback; and he also finds relaxation and amusement in driving, and in reading current literature.

If he were asked to suggest to the boys and young men of his state the two qualities which would most certainly contribute to their success in life, he would name "honesty and punctuality."

The address of Mr. Bouknight is Johnston, South Carolina.

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D. F. Bradley

DAVID FRANKLIN BRADLEY

BRADLEY, DAVID FRANKLIN, editor of the "Pickens Sentinel," member of the house of representatives of South Carolina from 1874 to 1878, and of the senate of South Carolina from 1878 to 1882, has been actively identified with the development of the material interests and the social and political welfare of his county and state for the last forty years. He was born at Pickens, on the 5th of September, 1842, the son of Joel Bradley, a farmer, captain and major in the state militia, a man remembered as "scrupulously honest, and charitable." His great-grandfather, Asa Bradley, was of English descent and had settled in Virginia before the Revolutionary war.

Reared on a farm, early learning to do all kinds of work usually required of a farmer's boy, in his boyhood he had good health, and he found his strongest interests (apart from farm work) in reading and hunting. His mother, whose influence on his moral and spiritual life has always been strong, early imparted to him a love for the Bible and an interest in reading history. His opportunities for study in school were few, and his education he acquired chiefly through private reading, and later by himself teaching school; but he feels that the most valuable part of his education has come to him through his experience as an editor in publishing a newspaper. His work as a man he began as school commissioner of Pickens county, and a little later as the founder and subsequently the editor of the "Pickens Sentinel." He entered the Southern army soon after the outbreak of the War between the States, and served from 1861 to 1864, as private, orderly sergeant, and lieutenant. He was in many engagements, and he was wounded three times. He lost his left arm in the battle of the Wilderness.

After the war, the breadth of his interest in all that concerned his community and his county is shown in the fact that he was not only farmer, school commissioner, and publisher and editor of a newspaper, but he also represented his county in the South Carolina house of representatives from 1874 to 1878, and in the state senate from 1878 to 1882. He was for six years a director of the penitentiary of the state; he was collector of internal revenue during Cleveland's first administration; he has long served as school trustee; he is a director in the Easley cotton mill, and was formerly president of a cotton and oil mill, as well as director in other corporations. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a ruling elder in that body. He finds his amusement and relaxation in reading and in social intercourse with his neighbors. From his earliest manhood he has been identified with the Democratic party, as citizen and editor. He has felt it his duty to "contribute what influence and ability he possessed in helping to rid the state of carpet-bag and negro domination, and in shaping legislation for the upbuilding of the state after the white people had gained the ascendancy again."

On November 3, 1865, he married Miss Mary Barbara Breazeale.

His life illustrates the wide reach of influence for good which is possible for the editor of a newspaper who will devote himself in all right ways to the public service.

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PETER LINDSY BREEDEN

BREEDEN, PETER LINDSY, merchant and planter, of Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, was born in that county on November 24, 1832, the son of a planter, Lindsy Breeden, who was county commissioner, school trustee, etc., and in his private business had uniformly shown himself public-spirited, energetic and practical. His ancestors had come from England and settled in Maryland and Virginia in ante-Revolutionary times.

Of delicate health in his boyhood, he felt from his earliest years an interest in "trade and all things that pertain to trade." He says that his early life was passed "in the country, working on a farm, where I did any and everything that came to hand except ditch and split rails, and I guess it was the making of me." His schooling was limited to two or three months in each year, in a poorly taught country school. But he qualified himself to become (in 1853) the teacher of a country school. He feels that home, industry, and contact with energetic, successful and honorable business men, have been the strongest influences in his life.

In 1855 he became clerk in a general merchandise business at Bennettsville. At the outbreak of the War between the States he entered the Southern army and served for four years. He was captain of Company E, Fourth South Carolina volunteers, cavalry, and was wounded at Hawes Shop, Virginia, May 28, 1864. Returning to Bennettsville, he engaged again in trade; and he has been identified with many of the most important business enterprises of his town and county.

With others he contributed money to organize and start what is now the graded school of Bennettsville. In 1883 he was elected president of the South Carolina Pacific railroad. The ground had not been broken. Nothing had been done. He conducted negotiations with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad; closed contracts and went to work; and by the end of 1884 he had the road ready for business. He was a stockholder and director of the first oil mill in Bennettsville. He contributed to the capital of the first cotton mill, assisted in its organization, and was a director from the time it was started until the merger of cotton mill interests in 1903. For the last twenty years, and since its organization, he has been a director and stockholder in the Bank of Marlboro, and he is now vice-president of that bank. He has also served as county commissioner; he has been mayor and alderman of his town in past years, and has declined to serve again in these positions, believing that it is wiser to "make way for younger and more active men." He has never been a candidate for a place in the state legislature, but has declined repeatedly when solicited to accept a nomination, and once, when without his consent he had been nominated for the legislature, he refused to run.

He believes in "doing his part in a quiet way" for the public welfare and the political interests of his town and county.

Connected with the Democratic party; a Mason for forty-three years; and inclined by religious conviction to the Methodist church; he has found his exercise and relaxation in riding, driving and "looking after his business and his surroundings."

The degree of success which he has attained as a business man and a public-spirited citizen should command attention to this advice which he offers to young Carolinians: "Be honest and truthful; keep sober; be ambitious to excel; practice economy; cultivate energy; and give your entire time and thoughts and strength to your undertakings; if you do this, and are helped by a little common sense, I guarantee success in whatever line you choose. Always keep good company."

His address is Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina.

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ASHBEL GREEN BRICE

BRICE, ASHBEL GREEN, lawyer, was born in Chester county, South Carolina, April 7, 1854. His parents were Robert Wilson and Anna M. (Steele) Brice. His father was a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, a man of strong mind, excellent judgment and high character, a leading minister of the section and highly esteemed not only by his congregation but also by all who knew him. His mother, a graduate of the Female seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania, was a woman of excellent qualities of mind and heart, who exerted a strong influence for good in the community in which she lived. The earlier ancestors of Mr. Brice were of Scotch-Irish blood. Several of them settled in the upper part of South Carolina, and were influential in the early days of the state. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Fairfield county about 1780. He was a tailor by trade and became a large land owner. He married Jane, a daughter of Robert Wilson, who was then living in the vicinity and was said to belong to the family of Wilsons who came from Ireland in 1733 and settled in Williamsburg county. Robert Wilson was an earnest patriot. He was so severely tortured by the Tories that the scars which resulted from his injuries remained until his death.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in 1791; married Margaret Simonton, whose father came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary war, intending to join the Continental army under General Greene, but instead he joined the command of General Sumter, and took part in the battle of Brattonsville and other engagements in the state. He had twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity and left descendants. The father of Ashbel Brice was born July 2, 1826, was graduated from Erskine college and studied theology at Erskine seminary and at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He was married, March 4, 1850, to Anna M. Steele, whose father, the Reverend John Steele, was a noted minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

Ashbel Brice spent his childhood and youth in the country and on a farm. In accordance with the custom of the time, his father, though a minister, was also a farmer, as the meager salary paid in those days was not sufficient to enable the preacher to support a family. Ashbel was one of ten children and from very early years was engaged in the work that falls to a boy on a farm. In his eleventh year the war closed, and as the negroes had been made free, he was obliged to take up a regular course of farm work. He paid special attention to the care of live stock, and worked in the garden, but in his sixteenth year he took his place as a full plough hand in the field. He had little time for social enjoyment, and, as the neighborhood was sparsely settled, he had very few companions of his own age. He was taught by his mother and did not attend school until after his sixteenth year, when he began to prepare for college. The particular pleasures of his boyhood he mentions as going to singing school after the summer crops were laid by, attending an occasional wedding, and the infrequent gatherings of the younger people of the community. At this time he read but few books, but was deeply interested in the daily papers. He studied for awhile in the neighborhood schools, and in the autumn of 1872 he entered the sophomore class of Erskine college. In the sophomore and junior years he stood first in his class, and in the senior year he won three of the five medals that had been offered to the class. After he was graduated he taught school one year in Newberry county. In December, 1876, he began the study of law in the office of Colonel James H. Rion, at Winnsboro, South Carolina. The following year he was admitted to practice and opened an office in Winnsboro, but his father's health having failed, he soon returned to the old home, where he remained until his father's death, in March, 1878. He managed the farm during most of that year, but in November he commenced law practice in Chester, and in January, 1879, he permanently located in that town.

Mr. Brice never sought practice in the criminal courts and has appeared in only a few cases in the court of sessions, preferring to give his time and attention to civil cases. He was of a quiet and somewhat retiring disposition, but he soon gained the confidence of the community and there was only a brief period of waiting for clients. During the last twenty-five years he has appeared in a large proportion of the most important civil cases tried at the Chester bar, and, either alone or in connection with local counsel, he has taken part in the trial of many cases in the courts of neighboring counties. From December, 1893, to January, 1900, he was general counsel of the Carolina and Northwestern railway. During this time he planned and secured the reorganization of the old Chester and Lenoir railroad, now the Carolina and Northwestern railway, and thereby enabled the home people who had built the road to save most of the money which they had invested therein. He was counsel in matters pertaining both to the reorganization of the company and to the operation of the road, and, with the assistance of local counsel, had charge of all the litigation for and against the company in South and North Carolina. He was one of the original directors of the Exchange bank, of Chester, and for most of the time from its organization to December, 1899, was its legal adviser. On the date last named he was elected president of the Commercial bank, of Chester, which had just been organized, and he retains this position at the present time (1907). He has been a director in several other business and manufacturing corporations in or near Chester, and has also maintained his legal practice.

In December, 1883, Mr. Brice was married to Miss Sallie L. Miller, youngest daughter of the Reverend Doctor John and Mrs. Sarah (Pressly) Miller, of Camden, Alabama. She is a woman of highly cultured intellect, varied accomplishments and untiring energy. Adding to these a happy disposition, she has proven a true helpmeet to her husband, and is the center of a circle of helpful services in the social and church life of her adopted city and state.

By nature and disposition Mr. Brice has never been an active politician, but he has always voted and acted with the Democratic party. In 1892, without solicitation on his part, he was elected to the legislature from his county. He served in the regular sessions of 1892 and 1893, and then in January, 1894, resigned his office, for the reason that holding it interfered with his privileges as general counsel of a railway company, which position he had recently accepted. In the fall of 1894 he was strongly solicited to stand for reëlection, but declined to be a candidate. In November, 1906, he was again elected a member of the state legislature.

Mr. Brice has always been an active advocate of free common school education. He has served for many years on the board of school trustees in his city, and for the most of the time as its chairman. He has shown a sincere interest in the elevation and education of the colored race. Without solicitation or suggestion from himself, he was elected by the legislature one of the trustees of the Industrial and Mechanical college for negroes when it was organized in 1896, and has by reëlection since served on this board.

Like many people of Scotch-Irish descent, Mr. Brice was reared in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. He has long been a member and officer of that body, and after the death of his father, in 1878, he was elected to succeed him as treasurer of the synod, and up to the present time he has managed the general and home mission funds of that body with marked success. While loyal to his church and her institutions, he has always recognized the full equality and fraternity of all other evangelical churches, and is catholic and conservative in his views of religion. He has a clear and logical mind and a sound and discriminating judgment; is conscientious, careful and painstaking in all his work; and is recognized by the bar as a safe and strong lawyer. He is a man of decided character, and he stands for law and order in all things. In disposition he is retiring and modest, but he is firm and courageous in the performance of every duty. Strict morals, plodding industry, practical economy and an abiding faith are the elements that lie at the foundation of the success he has made of life.

The address of Mr. Brice is Chester, South Carolina.

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A. A. Brock

JAMES ALBERT BROCK

BROCK, JAMES ALBERT, son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth Ann Brock, was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, February 11, 1847. His father was a merchant, characterized by generosity, fair dealing, and a disposition to oblige.

Mr. Brock's paternal great-grandfather, Reuben Brock, migrated from Scotland to Virginia in the seventeenth century, moving later to South Carolina. Mr. Brock's maternal grandparents also came from Virginia.

Albert enjoyed a normal boyhood, the first seven years of his life being spent on a farm, the next ten in a village. He was healthy and strong. His reading was directed by his mother, by whom his attention was early turned to the Bible. Her influence on his life, intellectual, moral and spiritual, and especially on the latter, was strong and helpful.

Young Brock obtained an education only through difficulties. The war came at the time when the youth should have been in school; and the absence of the father and older brother in the army required that Albert should help support the family. His active life work began in 1860, when he became clerk to a merchant in Honea Path, South Carolina. In entering upon this work he was not following a special bent, but simply accepting what offered. In 1866 he began bookkeeping in Anderson. In 1869 he accepted the position of auditor and paymaster of the Greenville and Columbia railroad, removing to Columbia. He was elected cashier of the bank in Anderson in 1872; eighteen years later he was made president of the bank. In 1889 the Anderson Cotton mills were organized, and he was elected president. In 1903 he was elected president of the Brogon mills, and in 1904 was made president of the Anderson Traction company, organized at that time. He was also president of the Anderson Oil and Fertilizer company for sixteen years until its absorption, in 1901, by the Anderson Phosphate and Oil company.

Mr. Brock is also a director of the Bank of Anderson, the Citizens bank of Honea Path, the Anderson Cotton mills, the Brogon mills, the Toxaway mills, the Charleston and Western

Carolina railroad, the Baltimore Mutual Fire Insurance company, the Anderson Phosphate and Oil company, the Anderson Traction company, the Anderson Real Estate and Improvement company, the Anderson Real Estate and Investment company, the Acme Drug company, the Anderson Water, Light and Power company, and the Standard Warehouse company.

For years Mr. Brock has been prominent in business circles of his state. Under his able management the National Bank of Anderson enjoyed remarkable success, attaining third rank among the banks of the South and seventh in the United States as to the book value of its stock. His business career has been marked by unusual activity and success, and his life characterized by integrity and usefulness in every sphere of duty, his church, the Baptist, of which he is an active and official member, not excepted. In politics he is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His advice to the young is: "Be religious; acquire good habits, and deal uprightly always, as the merited good opinion and confidence of leading men in a community is most helpful to young men in life's battle."

Mr. Brock has been twice married: first, in 1873, to Miss Copeland, who died eighteen months later; second, in 1881, to Mrs. Davis, née Reed. One child was born of each marriage; both are now (1907) living.

Mr. Brock's address is 708 McDuffie street, Anderson, Anderson county, South Carolina.

PAUL THOMAS BRODIE

BRODIE, PAUL THOMAS, A. B., B. S., educator, and civil engineer, was born near Leesville, Lexington county, South Carolina, January 11, 1866, the son of T. F. Brodie and Claudia Quattlebaum. His father was an enterprising and successful business man, and at the time of his death, in 1871, was senior member of the firms of T. F. Brodie & Company, lumber manufacturers and dealers, and Brodie & Company, cotton factors, in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. His marked characteristics were gentleness and a retiring manner, coupled with soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose, and a personal integrity that gained him recognition, wherever known, as the "soul of honor." Before his death, however, he was led to make business connections so unfortunate that, after his demise, his family suffered the loss of almost all of the estate he had formed. The paternal ancestors were Scotch, of the Brodie clan; the maternal, German. The paternal great-grandfather left his home in Scotland about 1780 and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. The maternal great great-grandfather settled in North Carolina before the Revolution. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, General Paul Quattlebaum, was an officer in the Florida war, was a signer of the ordinance of secession, and was for many years prominent in state affairs. He died in 1890. Owing to the losses referred to, young Brodie suffered embarrassments in acquiring an education and establishing himself in life. But his love of knowledge was decided; and the influence of a noble mother, glad to make every sacrifice for the good of her children, was an unfailing source of inspiration and encouragement. After the death of the father the family made their home with the grandfather Quattlebaum at his country residence near Leesville, South Carolina. Here young Brodie gained much practical information. He learned to do mending in the blacksmith shop at pleasure, acquired skill in working machinery in the flouring and saw mills, and early became interested in elementary hydraulics and other engineering, all of which were to his taste. His grandfather, though self-educated, was a practical engineer in good standing, and before going to college young

Brodie acquired considerable technical knowledge by association with him, both in the field and in the office. His uncle, Colonel P. J. Quattlebaum, of the United States corps of engineers, also favored him with aid and encouragement.

After studying at home for some years he won, by competitive examination, a cadetship in the South Carolina Military academy. But lacking the advantages of good health and adequate preparation, he soon left the military academy and entered with zeal upon a course of systematic study in Stuart's Classical academy, at Charleston. Later he entered Furman university, at Greenville, South Carolina, and in 1887 was graduated with the degrees of A. B. and B. S., having devoted special attention to the study of mathematics under the noted Dr. C. H. Judson. Choosing teaching as a profession, he first accepted the principalship of the Lewiedale high school. After a year's service there he was elected superintendent of the Lexington graded schools, serving in that capacity for four years. In June, 1891, he became superintendent of the Spartanburg city schools, remaining there from 1891 to 1895. While engaged in school work he devoted himself earnestly to the study of higher mathematics and civil engineering, spending the vacations in post-graduate work in the higher universities. In December, 1895, he was elected assistant professor of mathematics in Clemson college; in 1897 he was placed in charge of the civil engineering course; and in 1899 he became professor of mathematics and civil engineering, which position he now (1907) holds. His success he modestly ascribes in a considerable measure to the generous help accorded him by his grandfather Quattlebaum; by Doctor C. H. Judson, who was to him an unfailing source of inspiration while a student at Furman university, not forgetting the skilful instruction afforded him by Dr. W. M. Thornton, of the University of Virginia, and others, while devoting his energies to the work of a preparation for his chosen profession.

Though engaged principally in teaching, Professor Brodie has done considerable engineering work of merit. He has also served as a member of boards of education, as instructor in teachers' institutes, as professor of mathematics in the state summer school, and as state director for the National Educational association. His writings have been chiefly in the form of brief articles on mathematical and engineering subjects. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, engineering section. He was president of Clemson College Science club, and of the South Carolina State Teachers' association, in 1905. He is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married, June 30, 1891, to Miss Isabel Bradford. They have one son, Oren B. Brodie, aged fifteen, and an infant daughter, Isabel, living in 1907.

The address of Professor Brodie is Clemson College, South Carolina.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN

BROWN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Darlington, South Carolina, was born in Lancaster, July 22, 1857. His father, Daniel W. Brown, was a planter, a man of generous and sympathetic nature, and open, frank disposition, quick to resent, and quick to forgive. The earliest one of Mr. Brown's known paternal ancestors in this country was Michael Hamilton, of the Scottish clan of the McDonalds of Glencoe, who settled in Massachusetts in 1712. Daniel McDonald removed from Massachusetts to South Carolina in 1720, and took land on both sides of the Catawba river, at a place which has been known for generations as Brown's Ferry. One of his sons, William, was a sergeant in the Colonial army in the War of the Revolution. From another son, Middleton, George W. Brown is descended; his family being thus of Scotch-Irish extraction.

On his mother's side, Mr. Brown is descended from English ancestry through the Barnes family which settled in Massachusetts in 1630, just ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The Southern branch of the family settled in Maryland in 1700, and furnished names which were conspicuous on the rolls of honor in the Revolutionary and the Mexican wars. Mr. Brown's uncle, Honorable Dixon Barnes, represented Lancaster county in the state senate, was colonel of the Twelfth South Carolina regiment in the War between the States, and was killed in the battle of Sharpsburg in 1862.

Enjoying fairly robust health in his youth, George W. Brown entered heartily into such outdoor sports as hunting, riding and fishing, and had the healthy boy's love of books of adventure. Most of his time during these years was spent at his home in Lancaster, until in 1872 he entered Wofford college, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Brown feels that he owes much of the best inspiration of his life's achievement to the professors under whom he studied in Wofford college, and especially to the two college presidents there, Dr. A. M. Shipp and Dr. James H. Carlisle. The influence of men like these deeply influenced his life and character, while contact with men of prominence in active business and professional pursuits since his youth has acted as a stimulus to personal ambition. But back of the influences of college days was the enduring power of the pure and wholesome surroundings of his home and his early school. In Mr. Brown's view, it is ultimately the influence of home which is predominant and ineradicable.

After graduating from college, Mr. Brown studied law at intervals, as he had opportunity, under W. A. Moore, of Lancaster, and A. C. Spain, of Darlington. While studying law, he was at the same time acting as principal of the school at Timmonsville (1877-78). In September, 1878, he removed to Darlington, and for a year acted as deputy clerk of court, in the meantime pursuing his legal studies. After September, 1879, he devoted his entire time to the study of law until his admission to the bar in May, 1880. Four years previously, when he was nineteen years of age, though at the time neither a candidate nor an aspirant for public office, he had spoken upon every political platform in the county of Lancaster in furtherance of the great movement for good government in 1876. After his removal to Darlington, in 1878, Mr. Brown for many years was secretary and treasurer of the county executive committee of the Democratic party, until, on the retirement of Mr. John W. Williamson as chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Brown succeeded him in that office, which he held until 1886.

He was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives from 1884 to 1886. He served as state senator for two terms, from 1898 to 1902, and again from 1902 to 1906. In connection with his senatorial duties he was a member of such important committees as the judiciary committee, and the committee on education, of which latter he was chairman. While in the senate he was an *ex officio* trustee of South Carolina college and of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial college. He was elected major (line officer) of the Fourth regiment of South Carolina militia, and later was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, until his resignation in 1890.

Mr. Brown has always retained his interest in such active, outdoor sports as hunting and fishing. His genial disposition and social qualities have led to his membership in many fraternal organizations, including the Free Masons. He has been twice married: in 1881, to Minnie Caldwell Lawrence, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama; and September 14, 1892, to Harriet McIver Ervin.

His address is Darlington, South Carolina.

RANDOLPH RIDGELY BROWN

BROWN, RANDOLPH RIDGELY, manufacturer, and man of affairs, was born April 14, 1847, near the site of Pacolet mills, in the county that has always been his home; the son of William P. and Milbry (Jones) Brown, and grandson of John Brown, who came from England to Virginia and removed to Spartanburg county at the age of fourteen. William P. Brown was a man of strong Christian character, a close student of the Bible, a hard and constant worker, and it was natural that the son should be trained in habits of faithful industry. At the same time, the mother's influence was most marked in his intellectual as well as moral and religious development. To these home influences, which have remained with him through his later life, he attributes his success, especially as manifested in his repeated appointment to positions of honor and responsibility.

As the War between the States called for renewed sacrifices by the citizens of the state, he joined a number of other young men and gave a year of service in the army, first as private, then as corporal. When mustered out, in common with others, he faced the general destitution; but, with high ambition, he set himself to contribute his share to the solution of the hard problems with which his people had to deal. He had always had a taste for mercantile life, and entered upon it in Union county in 1868. He now began to reap the advantage of his reading on agriculture and manufacturing. Turning his attention to the manufacture of cotton goods, he occupied successive positions, of increasing responsibility, successfully, and since 1890 he has been president and treasurer of the Cowpens Manufacturing company. He is also vice-president of the Merchants and Planters bank, Gaffney, South Carolina, and director of the First National and American National banks, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Broadened by contact with men in active life, he has taken a deep interest in public matters, and has been repeatedly called to the mayoralty of his native city, furnishing a notable illustration of the type of man to whom South Carolina owes much.

Yours Very Truly

R. R. Brown

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He is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married April 14, 1874, to Louisa H. Wood. They have had six children, of whom four are living in 1907.

The secret of his own success is found in his counsel to young men, "to seize every opportunity by the forelock; closely apply themselves to duty; lead Christian lives, and use every moment to some benefit."

His address is Cowpens, Spartanburg county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BROWN

BROWN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, planter, legislator, and member of the state board of education, was born in Marion, South Carolina, the son of Travis Foster Brown, a farmer, "public-spirited, religious, very successful, and a lover of education." His mother, Martha Baker Brown, died while he was an infant. Her ancestors, coming from England, were among the early settlers in Marion county. His great-grandfather, William Baker, served as colonel in the Revolutionary war.

Since Mr. Brown is best known throughout his native state as an advocate of the best attainable public schools for all the children, and has done much to influence the public sentiment of his state in favor of compulsory education, and of the provision of uniform text-books (free to needy children) in all the public schools, and in favor of centralizing country schools and transporting children to such schools in wagonettes—it is interesting to see how important was the part played in his own boyhood by determined effort to secure an education, and how steadily his father and the boy himself made the attainment of an education for the young a consideration of the first importance in all their plans.

Mr. Brown says of himself: "There has been nothing striking or unusual in my life. It has been one of constant labor. Early in life my father taught me to employ all my time in doing something." "I was about fourteen years old when my father went into the army. A younger brother and myself were the only members of the family at home. With a trusty old negro, whom my father had employed, I managed the large farm and about fifty negroes. When my father was not in the war it was my almost daily occupation to take an old gray mule and buggy and carry a part of their journey soldiers who were on their way home or who were returning to the army. At the close of the war we were almost broken up; but my father never became discouraged. He went to work, and we helped him. My father and I worked and denied ourselves that I might attend college. He was anxious and determined, above all else, to educate his children. I went to the Marion high school for a few months, and then to Wofford preparatory school for one year, and then to Wofford college, from which I was graduated in June, 1874, receiving from my class the honor of delivering the valedictory. During the entire four years at college I did not miss a single roll call or chapel service."

After leaving college, Mr. Brown taught for two years, intending to take up the study and practice of medicine. Health failed him. He began farming, "with the poorest sort of a prospect of success." He says: "I bought an old mule for forty-five dollars, did my own ploughing, made eight bales of cotton. From this I began to enlarge my farm, and every year made something clear." In 1880 he was elected to the legislature, serving two years; and he was elected again in 1884. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1896 he was reëlected senator.

He married Miss Eliza Clark, November 27, 1889. They have four children living in 1907.

He served for four years on the state board of education. While in the state senate he was for six years chairman of the senate committee upon education.

He is a member of the Methodist church. He is identified with the Democratic party. He attributes his early determination to succeed in life more to the example of his father and to close intercourse with him than to any other source.

Among the citizens of South Carolina who have seen most distinctly that the best interests of the state they love require a thorough system of public schools with the best facilities, supported by a law enforcing compulsory education, Mr. Brown has taken a most honorable place.

Asked to suggest to his young fellow-citizens of his state methods and habits which in his belief will contribute to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, he says: "Have a purpose in life, and work up to it. Industry and temperance are essential. Be patient in working and waiting for results. Do the right always, and never compromise with wrong or evil."

His address is Marion, South Carolina.

JOHN GENDRON CAPERS

CAPERS, JOHN GENDRON, United States commissioner of internal revenue, was born at Anderson, South Carolina, April 17, 1866. His father, the Right Reverend Ellison Capers, is the Protestant Episcopal bishop of South Carolina, who served as major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general in the Confederate States army, and was severely wounded in several engagements, was secretary of the state of South Carolina from 1867 to 1868, and entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1867. His mother, Charlotte Rebecca (Palmer) Capers, was a collateral descendant of General Francis Marion. On his father's side he numbers Captain William Capers and Bishop William Capers of the Methodist Church, South, among his ancestors and kinsmen.

His boyhood was passed in the town of Greenville, South Carolina. Under the strong and loving influence of a mother whose touch upon his moral and spiritual life he has always felt, and a father who seemed to his son, as he expresses it, "a man of great wisdom and loving kindness in dealing with his fellowmen, of the highest integrity of character and of patriotism and courage, both moral and personal," the years of his boyhood were passed in study, with a great fondness from the first for history and particularly for biography; while a genuine boy's interest in the green things growing in the garden, and in the horses and the life of the place generally, at home, prevented studies from filling the whole horizon of his life, and early taught him to do some things with his own hands. He studied at Professor Mazyck's school, at Greenville; at Captain Patrick's military school, and at Doctor Porter's school (the Holy Communion Church institute), and the Citadel academy, in Charleston. He was graduated in law at Columbia, South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court in 1887. He was superintendent of education for Greenville county from 1887 to 1889. In 1893 he acted as editor of the Columbia "Daily Journal." For seven years, from 1894 to 1901, he was assistant United States attorney at Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1901 he was appointed United States district attorney for

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South Carolina, with his office at Charleston, in which office he served for one term.

When his successor as United States district attorney assumed the duties of that office, Mr. Capers' law office was at Greenville, South Carolina, and he in addition opened a law office in Washington, District of Columbia, devoting his time to the practice of law in both places.

He was engaged in the practice of law in this way, when, in June, 1907, President Roosevelt appointed him United States commissioner of internal revenue, upon the resignation of Honorable J. W. Yerkes, of Kentucky. Mr. Capers accepted the office for the short term, with the statement and understanding that he preferred the practice of law to government service, even in so high a position.

At first identified with the Democratic party, upon the nomination of Bryan in 1896 he became a supporter of McKinley and joined the Republican party. He shared in the campaign for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. He was delegate at large from South Carolina to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1904, and he has been a member of the Republican national committee since 1904.

In 1889, Mr. Capers was married to Miss Sue Keels, sister of his brother Frank's wife, and daughter of John M. and Susan Maxwell Keels, of South Carolina. Always frail of health, she lived little more than a year. Six years after her death, Mr. Capers married Miss Lilla Trenholm, daughter of Frank H. and Mary E. Trenholm, of Charleston, South Carolina, and a granddaughter of George A. Trenholm, who was secretary of the Confederate States treasury in President Davis' cabinet.

There are no living children by the first marriage. By the second marriage there are two daughters, Charlotte Palmer, eleven years of age, and Frances Trenholm, eight years of age, at this time (1907).

Mr. Capers is a Master Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the college fraternity of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and has been president of the fraternity and editor of its journal, "The Record." His church relations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. He has found his exercise and relaxation, he says, "in the general out-of-door work about my little country summer home at Cedar Mountain, North Carolina." He declines to offer to his young fellow-citizens advice based upon his own experience in life, in these words: "As I am not yet forty years of age, I am myself trying to grow older and wiser in the light of other men's examples."

MARK LEE CARLISLE

CARLISLE, MARK LEE, D. D., preacher and pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now of Marion, South Carolina, was born at Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina, October 13, 1863. He is the son of the Reverend John Mason Carlisle, "a quiet man, of few words, a clear thinker and a strong preacher." His mother was Elizabeth Catherine (Sharp) Carlisle, and her son declares of her: "My mother has been the largest factor in my life." When he speaks of his "first ambition to be a man 'worth while,'" he mentions the inspiring influence of two of his former teachers, John S. Moore, of Bennettsville, South Carolina, and Doctor Charles Forster Smith, now of the University of Wisconsin; but he adds, "first and chiefest, was always my mother." His father's ancestors came from Ireland about a hundred years ago.

His boyhood was passed "mainly in towns," and he early showed a marked taste for reading and study; and in boyhood, as well as through his youth and manhood, his favorite reading has been "history, biographies, travel, and, above all, the Bible." After studying in the common schools and at home, he entered Wofford college, and was graduated (A. B.) in 1883. In September of that year he took up the work of a school teacher in Orangeburg county; and he continued to teach there, and at Marion, South Carolina, and in Union county, until December, 1886, at which time he was received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a member of the South Carolina conference. During the twenty years since his ordination as preacher of the Gospel, Doctor Carlisle has filled the following pastorates: Clifton circuit, 1887; Walhalla circuit, 1888-1890; Camden, 1891-1894; Chester, 1895-1896; Central church, Spartanburg, 1897-1900; Washington Street church, Columbia, 1901-1904; Bethel church, Charleston, 1905-1906, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Marion, South Carolina, at the present (1907) time.

In June, 1901, Wofford college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been a member of the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since 1902. He has been chairman of the South Carolina conference board of missions since 1903. He is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity. His convictions have led to his identification with the Democratic party. He has given some attention to physical culture, believing that it is every man's duty to keep his body in good condition, that it may be the efficient servant of his mind and will; but he has never been a devotee of athletics. He finds his favorite exercise and relaxation in gardening, and, when opportunity offers, in mountain climbing. To the youth of South Carolina he commends: "Truth, purity, sincerity, modesty, and a determination to be and to do the best, with a moral and genuinely religious life."

ROBERT THURLOW CASTON

CASTON, ROBERT THURLOW, lawyer and banker, like many another successful practitioner of the law, began his active work in life as a school teacher. While he is a native of South Carolina, he taught school for some years, first in Kentucky and then in Texas. But through all these six years of teaching he was steadfast in his purpose ultimately to follow the profession of the law. He says: "I expected to practice law from my earliest recollection." In answer to the request to estimate the relative strength upon his life of the influences of home, school, early companionships, private study, and contact with men in active life, he writes that with him the influence of home was strongest; next he would rank the effect upon his life of his intercourse with active and successful men; private study ranks third with him, and his course of study in school he places fourth in order of importance.

He is the son of W. Thurlow Caston, a lawyer, and of Sarah A. (Bryce) Caston. His father's ancestors emigrated from Wales to the United States before the Revolutionary period; and soon after the War of the Revolution the earliest known American ancestor of his mother settled in South Carolina, coming from Scotland.

In his efforts to acquire an education he had to depend in no small degree upon his own efforts.

He was born at Camden, South Carolina. Attendance at the schools of Spartanburg preceded his entrance to Wofford college, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1871, receiving the degree of A. M. three years later.

When he had completed a course of law studies preparatory to admission to the bar, he began the practice of law as partner of the late Chief Justice McIver, in December, 1876, at Cheraw.

In addition to the duties which have devolved upon him in the care of his professional business and in safeguarding the interests of his clients, Mr. Caston has served as president of the Bank of Cheraw since November, 1889.

While he has not held political office, he declares himself to be a "Democrat, straight out," and he has "never changed his party allegiance, though tempted so to do."

He is identified with the Methodist church.

The address of Mr. Caston is Cheraw, South Carolina.

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WILLIAM ERNEST CHESWELL

CHESWELL, WILLIAM ERNEST, president of the Cheswell Cotton mill, of Westminster, South Carolina, is a type of the adopted sons of South Carolina who, coming into the state with the development of manufactures in recent years, have added so largely to the business enterprise and prosperity of the commonwealth. He was born at Newmarket, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on November 11, 1858, the only son of his parents, Charles Allen and Sarah Rogers Cheswell. His great-grandfather, Wentworth Cheswell, served in the Continental army. The Cheswell ancestry in America dates back to Paul Cheswell, a native of New Hampshire in 1720.

After studying at Newmarket high school he began work in his chosen line of life (that of the manufacture of cotton goods) in the number four mill of the Newmarket Manufacturing company, as oiler and band boy of the ring spinning room. From the first he was a critical observer of all the processes of the mill, and he interested himself in visiting as many as possible of the mills of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, while he was still a very young man. After a few years of mill work, he took a position with the Saco Water Power company, in erecting cotton machinery, that he might fit himself more fully to become a manager of mills and a manufacturer. In 1885 he was engaged as overseer of spinning and dressing in the Gibson Cotton mills, at Marysville, New Brunswick, remaining there until July, 1888, when he went to the St. Croix Cotton mills, at Milltown, New Brunswick, a mill with a very large range of pattern work. Attracted by the opportunities offered in the South for young men of ability in the line of cotton manufacturing, Mr. Cheswell accepted the position of superintendent of the Georgia Manufacturing company, at Whitehall, Georgia, in January, 1890, and remained with them until November, 1892. He was superintendent of the Laboratory mills, at Lincolnton, North Carolina, from November, 1892, until January 1, 1894, at which time he accepted the position of general manager of the Courtenay Manufacturing company, Newry, South Carolina, of which William A. Courtenay was president and promoter. He took charge of the work at Newry before the mill buildings and the dam were completed. He superintended the completion of the buildings and the installation of machinery, and started the mill on print cloths. Those who have watched the development of cotton manufacture in the South will remember that the Courtenay Manufacturing company was one of the first mills in the South to start manufacturing on number 28 warp, number 36 filling. On December 12, 1899, the Cheswell Cotton Mill company, at Westminster, South Carolina, was organized by Mr. Cheswell, who was elected president and general manager of the new mill and company, while he still retained the superintendency of the Courtenay Manufacturing company, but fourteen miles distant. In July, 1900, as the result of overwork and exposure, from his double duties while he was completing the Cheswell mill and installing its machinery, Mr. Cheswell was taken seriously ill, and was compelled to resign his connection with the Courtenay company.

September, 1900, saw the Cheswell mill ready for its equipment. Few, if any, of the cotton mills in the South, of anything like its size, have been built so quickly. Mr. Cheswell designed the entire plant, and has equipped it with all the known modern appliances for producing the best goods at a minimum cost. He personally superintended the construction, equipment and starting of the mill; and although it began to turn out goods at a time when old-fashioned firms found it difficult to sell their goods in an overstocked market, the Cheswell mill soon secured a ready market for its entire production, and at remunerative prices.

Mr. Cheswell is still (1907) president and general manager of the mill which bears his name. He devotes himself with singleness of purpose to the business enterprise he has in hand. And he conducts that enterprise by methods and upon principles which he believes will inure to the economic profit and the social welfare of the state and of the community in which the mill is situated.

Identified with the Democratic party, in his religious convictions he is affiliated with the Baptist church. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias.

Those who are interested in the prosperity of his community and his county regard Mr. Cheswell as a strong addition to the citizenship of his adopted state, since he is one of the best equipped, strongest and most practically successful of the managers of the new cotton mills in the South.

His address is Westminster, South Carolina.

WILLIAM FORCE CLAYTON

CLAYTON, WILLIAM FORCE, teacher, farmer, lawyer, member of the state board of education, was born at Athens, Georgia, August 17, 1843. His ancestors of the Clayton family in Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia came from England and settled in these colonies; the branch of the family from which he is descended settled in Culpeper county, Virginia. The Harpers, with whom his grandfather's family intermarried, were from Abbeville, South Carolina. Through his father's mother he is descended from the Carnes and the Armours, who came from Ireland. His great-grandfather Carnes was a circuit judge; his grandfather, Augustin S. Clayton, was a judge and a member of congress, and was chairman of the first nullification meeting held in Georgia in 1832. An uncle, Judge George R. Clayton, was a candidate for governor of Mississippi on the platform against repudiation when that was the issue; but the opposing party won the election.

He is the son of Philip Clayton and Leonora Harper. Philip Clayton was for some years second auditor and assistant secretary of the United States treasury, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, where most of the boyhood of William Force Clayton was passed. His father was afterward consul at Callao, Peru, where William Force Clayton acted as vice-consul. Philip Clayton, his father, was also assistant secretary of the treasury department of the Confederate States of America, during the short existence of that government. He is remembered by his son as a man "jovial in disposition, but strong in his affections, with a high sense of honor, and very firm in his religious belief —a member of the Episcopal church."

William Force Clayton spent most of his boyhood at Washington, District of Columbia, attending the Union academy, the Rugby academy, and other preparatory schools at Washington; but the War between the States prevented his acquiring a collegiate education. As a boy he had had an especial interest in matters connected with the navy; and on the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate navy as midshipman, and as passed-midshipman he served four years during the war. After the war he had some experience in the service of an express company at Atlanta, Georgia; and after the failure of that company he moved to Marion county, South Carolina, and taught school during the years 1868 and 1869. From 1870 to 1892 he was a farmer and planter. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar when nearly fifty years old; and after some experience in the service of a railroad at Macon, Georgia, he began the practice of law at Florence, South Carolina, in 1893. In 1895 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional convention of South Carolina. He has been magistrate, school trustee, clerk of the board of county commissioners, member of the county board of control; and for four years he has acted as member of the state board of education of South Carolina.

In his political convictions he is a Democrat. He has all his life been exceptionally fond of reading. His mother, whose influence on his moral and spiritual life was strong, early made the Bible, Shakespeare and some of the best English prose writers his favorite reading; and as he grew older he became a constant reader of the best English poetry. He has occasionally contributed articles to newspapers and to magazines. The exercise on which he has depended to keep his health good he has taken "in the care of a good garden." He reckons the influence of his early home as the strongest power for good in his life. In his boyhood and youth he saw much of the "statesmen of ante-bellum times," and from his acquaintance with these men he received an impulse to make the most of his life. He says it has been the chief ambition of his life "to do my duty in the sphere of life in which I might be placed." "My ambition to be a naval officer was ended with the fall of the Confederacy; and as an humble citizen I have made a living, have accumulated little, but having had food and raiment, I have always been content." His family have always been affiliated with the Episcopal church; and while his convictions upon certain ideas and forms which are adhered to by Christians of certain denominations have kept him from becoming a member of any church, he says: "I recognize the fact that the church is doing much good. I seldom go to church, but I have all my children go, as they cannot contemplate the matter as I do, and they might be led astray. I remain at home on Sunday, read the Bible and other books and papers, and observe the day as a day of rest, and grieve to see it desecrated by railroads and others while the church keeps silent."

His advice to the young people of his state is: "Fear God and keep his commandments; be guided by principle; keep good company; avoid liquor, cards and impurity; do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

On December 22, 1869, Mr. Clayton married Miss Elizabeth Brown. She died November 10, 1898. Of their eleven children, eight are living in 1907.

His address is Florence, South Carolina.

ZECHARIAH THORNTON CODY

CODY, REVEREND ZECHARIAH THORNTON, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Greenville, South Carolina, was born near Franklin, Henry county, Alabama, on the 21st of May, 1858. His father, Reverend Edmund Cody, was a minister of the Gospel and a planter, whose life was marked by sanity, integrity and piety. His mother, Mrs. Sarah (Henderson) Cody, was a true helpmeet to her husband. His earliest ancestor in America was James Cody, who emigrated from Ireland about 1740 and settled in Virginia.

Attending the country and village schools which were within his reach in early boyhood, he fitted himself for college and entered Mercer university at Macon, Georgia. After a year at that institution he studied at Carson-Newman college, in Tennessee; but his college course was cut short by lack of funds, and he did not take a degree. From 1883 to 1887 he was a student in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he received, in 1887, the degree of Master of Theology. Looking back over his life from the mature years of pastoral service, he feels that the books and the lines of reading to which he owes most are the Bible, the writings of Frederick Denison Maurice, and (in later years) Jonathan Edwards, and Charles Darwin. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from colleges in Missouri and Georgia.

In 1887 he took up the work of the pastorate, preaching for the Baptist church at Mays Lick, Kentucky. After 1885 he served as pastor in Louisville, Kentucky, Mays Lick, Kentucky, and Georgetown, Kentucky, where he had been a useful pastor for twelve years when he accepted the call of the Baptist church of Greenville, South Carolina, on November 1, 1901, the pastorate which he now (1907) fills with the cordial support of his church and the esteem of the community.

Doctor Cody has always been allied with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Thirty-nine club, of Greenville, South Carolina. His favorite form of out-of-door sport for exercise has been baseball. He has contributed articles to newspapers and periodicals, some of which, with certain of his sermons, have been published in pamphlet form.

On the 9th of November, 1887, he married Miss Susan Isabella Anderson, daughter of Henry David Anderson, of Kentucky. They have had two children, both of whom are living in 1907.

To the young he says: "Above everything, a sound religious and moral character is the chief element in success. Next to this, habits of industry, wise economy, and true liberality. The highest success is hardly possible without a thorough education; and no young man is worthy of citizenship who does not take an interest in all that pertains to the economic welfare and the civic righteousness of our people."

Doctor Cody's address is McBee avenue, Greenville, South Carolina.

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W. H. K. Covington

HENRY KEMPER COVINGTON

COVINGTON, HENRY KEMPER, farmer and dairyman, of Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, was born on the 28th of September, 1861, in the town where he still resides. His father, Tristram Covington, was a planter, "pensive and unobtrusive by temperament." He served for years as county commissioner. His mother was Jane Covington, daughter of Thomas S. and Sarah Covington, of Marlboro county. The family trace their descent from the Covingtons and Cooks, who immigrated to the American colonies in the seventeenth century.

His boyhood was passed in the country. He had excellent health. His taste, even in boyhood, was strongly for the study of mathematics. While he was taught to have regular tasks involving manual labor, he was fond of reading, particularly in those branches of natural science which bear upon practical agriculture. He attended the schools within reach of his home and fitted himself for Wofford college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1882, having given especial attention to courses in chemistry, physics, analytical geometry, and trigonometry.

His early home training was perhaps the influence which was decisive with him in choosing farming as his life work. He has given some especial attention to the work of dairy-farming; but his principal work has been that of a farmer and planter. He has invented a pea-huller which has had considerable sale.

On the 19th of November, 1883, Mr. Covington married Miss Mary J. Fletcher; and some time after her death he married, on the 20th of January, 1904, Miss N. O. Wells. He had three sons by his first marriage, all of whom are living in 1907.

While at college he was a member of the Delta chapter of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In political relations he is identified with the Democratic party.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

His favorite amusement and recreation is music, and he has always been fond of playing the piano, finding in this devotion to music delight, recreation and relief from the cares of business.

His advice to young South Carolinians who would succeed is: "Select carefully your vocation; pursue it assiduously. Shun the common vices. Have confidence in God and your fellow-men. Success will follow."

THEODORE GAILLARD CROFT

CROFT, THEODORE GAILLARD, son of Theodore Gaillard and Eliza Webb B'Oley Croft, was born at Greenville, South Carolina, July 10, 1845. His father, a physician and planter, was characterized by determination, firmness and fearlessness, combined with great courtesy and kindness of manner. Edward and John Croft, the earliest known ancestors of T. G. Croft, migrated from the West Indies, or direct from England, to Charleston, South Carolina, about 1700. John Gaillard, uncle of Doctor Theodore Gaillard Croft, was United States senator from South Carolina for twenty-four years. Theodore Gaillard was judge in South Carolina for many years.

The subject of this sketch was in childhood healthy and strong, fond of reading, but devoted to outdoor sports; his early life was passed in the country. His duties were light, involving nothing more than at times helping on the farm. The influence of his mother upon his moral and spiritual life was strong and helpful. His education was interrupted by the war; his professional education he won only as a result of his own labor, no pecuniary assistance coming to him from others. For reading he was fond of biography, especially of the men who have impressed themselves upon the world's history. The influences which have affected him have chiefly been the teachings of home life, supplemented by contact with men in the world outside.

He attended Pierce's school and also Furman university in Greenville, South Carolina; these courses were supplemented by study in the Citadel academy, Charleston, and in the University of Virginia.

Mr. Croft began the active work of life at Rome, Georgia, in 1869, as superintendent of a draying outfit and of hauling trucks. He continued in this work until 1871; from 1872 to 1873 he was outdoor superintendent of the Aetna Iron Works, Georgia. From childhood, however, he had a strong desire to be a physician. To fulfil this purpose he attended the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, and completed the course, graduating March 5, 1875, valedictorian of his class. Doctor Croft then became a general practitioner of medicine and later was appointed surgeon for the Southern railway, a position he still (1907) holds. He is examiner for all the principal life insurance companies, and referee for two of them. He was surgeon of the First regiment of South Carolina state troops for eight or ten years. In 1902 he was made a member of the South Carolina state board of medical examiners; from 1879 to date (1907) he has been vestryman and warden of St. Thaddeus's Episcopal church. He served in the Sixteenth regiment, Confederate States volunteers, and in the battalion of Citadel cadets during the War between the States; about 1878 he became chairman of the Aiken Central Democratic club. For one year, from 1861 to 1862, he served as sergeant of the Sixteenth Confederate States volunteers; and from 1862 to 1865 he was connected with the South Carolina Military academy.

Doctor Croft is a member of the American Medical association, of the Medical Association of South Carolina, of the Tri-State Medical association, the Association of Surgeons of the Southern railway, and of the Aiken County Medical association. From 1901 to 1902 he was president of the South Carolina Medical association, and in 1904 he became one of its councilors, an office he still holds; in 1904 he was chosen vice-president of the Aiken County Medical association. Doctor Croft is a Democrat in politics. He finds recreation in fishing and hunting. To the young he commends untiring devotion to the work of their choice, allowing nothing to come before it; punctuality in all business appointments, and fair and honest dealing with all.

Doctor Croft has been twice married: First, on April 5, 1877, to Miss Mary Ella Chafee; and second, in July, 1904, to Miss Estelle Allison. Of his six children, four are now (1907) living.

His address is Aiken, South Carolina.

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Yours very truly,
T. G. Croft.

GEORGE BENEDICT CROMER

CROMER, GEORGE BENEDICT, LL. D., ex-president of Newberry college, South Carolina, lawyer, and three times mayor of Newberry, was born in Newberry county, South Carolina, October 3, 1857. His father, Thomas H. Cromer, was a farmer and merchant, whose ancestors several generations ago came from Germany.

His boyhood was passed in the country, and when not busied in school he did such kinds of daily work as are usually required of a boy on a farm. After several years of study at the school of Thomas H. Duckett, he entered Newberry college, and was graduated in 1877, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1879. In October, 1877, he became a teacher in the preparatory department of Newberry college; and although he continued to teach in connection with the college for four years, he was also studying law; and he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in December, 1881. For fourteen years he gave himself to the practice of law. Identified with the Democratic party, although never an active politician, he was chosen mayor of Newberry in 1886, serving until 1890. In 1896 he was elected president of the Newberry college, and his administration of that institution covered a period of eight and a half years, until 1904. In 1905 he was again elected mayor of Newberry.

President Cromer has received the degree of LL. D. from Wittenberg college, Ohio, and from Muhlenberg college, Pennsylvania.

He was married, on October 11, 1883, to Miss Carolyn J. Motte, who died in 1888. On November 27, 1890, he married Harriet S. Bittle. He has four children living in 1907.

An especial interest attaches to the life history of a man who immediately upon graduation becomes a teacher in the institution from which he was graduated, and who proceeds from the profession of teaching to the practice of law, and so fully gains and keeps the respect and regard of his fellow-citizens, among whom his entire life has been passed, that he comes to be in turn the mayor of the city for six years, again a trusted practitioner of the law, and then president of his *alma mater* in the same city, and at once, upon his resignation from the presidency of the college, is again chosen to fill the office of mayor of the city, to the service of whose people and institutions his whole life has been given. Even to those who are not familiar with the institution over which he has presided, or the community in which he dwells, it would seem that the life work of President Cromer marks him as "a favorite son" of Newberry.

JAMES WALTER DANIEL

DANIEL, JAMES WALTER, D. D., minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and now pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal church, at Columbia, South Carolina, is the author of several books and of a volume of poetry, and has all his life been strongly drawn to authorship, and, rather against his convictions, has been deeply interested in the study of the history and the science of warfare, although his example and his preaching make for peace and righteousness.

He was born in Laurens, South Carolina, August 27, 1857. His father, James Wright Daniel, was a merchant and farmer, a justice of the peace, and, in the words of his son, was characterized by "integrity, independence of thought and action, perfect memory, good judgment, quick perception, a fine sense of humor, and by public spirit, liberality and piety." His mother, Eliza (Anderson) Daniel, was a woman of great common sense, of soundest principles, of thorough education, and of sincere piety of spirit and life; and her influence on her son was strong. Mr. Daniel's family is of Huguenot descent, having come to Virginia from France, immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), John Daniel, his great-grandfather, was a soldier of the American Revolution. He married Priscilla Harrison, a daughter of Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. His mother's grandfather, William Anderson, came from County Antrim, was a staunch Presbyterian, a psalm-singer, and landed at Charleston, South Carolina, on Christmas eve, 1792, with his wife and five children, one of whom, Thomas Anderson, was the grandfather of the Reverend Doctor James W. Daniel. With his family, William Anderson proceeded at once to the upper part of Abbeville county and bought a plantation which included within its boundary lines the present town of Due West, "the mecca of the denomination to which he belonged." According to the traditions of his family, immediately after coming into possession of the place he gave land for a school house, and that school later developed into Erskine college, where Eliza

Anderson, Doctor Daniel's mother, was educated. The history of the Harrison family with whom the Daniels intermarried is well known, from their earliest settlement in Virginia, through successive generations, with two presidents of the United States among its sons. Peter Daniel, a judge of the supreme court of Virginia, was a direct progenitor of Doctor Daniel.

Where the family line is clearly traced and the family spirit and family traditions are strong, it is sometimes interesting to note the ideals and the estimate of themselves which are cherished in such a family connection. Doctor Daniel writes: "The tradition of my family is that no Daniel was ever tried or convicted of any crime in any court of justice. Another tradition is that our branch of the family, coming from France, were originally Jews. A Jewess and her five sons were converted to Christianity about the tenth century. Thus the name is accounted for. And it is a little remarkable that the Jewish physiognomy still makes its appearance in the family. John Moncure Daniel, the prominent Confederate editor, was frequently taken for a Jew. Driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a part of the family came to Virginia, and have been permanently connected with all the interests of that state from its early colonial history."

Perfectly healthy in childhood and youth, James Walter Daniel was a country boy, fond of boyish sports, but reading much, especially history and biography. Until he was seventeen his life was spent upon a farm, and he says: "My father required of us work on the farm when we were not in school. He taught us never to be ashamed of any legitimate work, and this early training has been helpful to me all through my life." After studying at the ordinary country schools near him in his boyhood, at seventeen he entered the preparatory department of Newberry college. He was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B. The college gave him the degree of A. M. three years later.

In the early winter of the year of his graduation from college he was ordained as a junior preacher on the Pickens circuit, Pickens county. His choice of a life work was due to "no influence other than the impression of duty to God; I was converted and felt deeply impressed that it was my duty to preach the Gospel."

In his boyhood he had written several stories, some of the earliest of which were published in the "Home Circle," of Charleston, when he was eighteen. From his earliest recollection he has been fond of writing fiction. He says: "I have striven against the desire, yielding three times and publishing three novels. Composition has always been a recreation, especially composition of fiction. I have never cultivated it."

His early home had been one where the great Methodist preachers of the days of his childhood were frequently entertained. He ranks as the strongest influence in his life, after the ideals of his family and the training of his early home, the frequent contact and the kindly and familiar intercourse with these prominent ministers.

As a veteran soldier is entitled in his biography to the record of the successive engagements and promotions which have marked his life, so even a brief biography of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church cannot be written to the satisfaction of his friends and former parishioners unless it mentions his successive stations and pastorates. Beginning with his ordination, in December, 1879, he served on the Pickens circuit until December, 1880; then on the West Anderson circuit, December, 1880, to December, 1881; on the Fork Shoals circuit, Greenville county, December, 1881, to 1883; the Pendleton circuit, December, 1883-1886; Bennettsville station, Marlboro county, December, 1886, to December, 1890; Chester station, from December, 1890, to December, 1893; Sumter station, from 1893 to 1897; Abbeville station, from December, 1897, to 1900; as pastor of Trinity church, at Charleston, South Carolina, from December, 1900, to December, 1903; at the Bethel church, Charleston, for the next year; and since December, 1904, he has been pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal church, at Columbia, South Carolina.

From his colleagues in the ministry he has received recognition repeatedly. At the session of the South Carolina conference in December, 1897, he was elected a delegate to the general conference, held at Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1898. In December, 1901, he was again elected to the general conference held at Dallas, Texas; and he acted as secretary of the publishing committee of that body in May, 1902.

In June, 1899, his *alma mater*, Newberry college, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

His published books are: "The Girl in Checks" (1891); "Out from Under Cæsar's Frown" (1892); "A Ramble Among Surnames" (1893); "A Maid of the Foothills" (1905); and "Cateechee" (1898), a short poem which gives the meaning of the Indian names in upper Carolina. He has written two poems not yet published, of the same order, designed to give in popular and poetic form the meaning of the Indian names in lower and middle Carolina.

Doctor Daniel has received many letters in acknowledgment of the service he has done in reclaiming from oblivion the meaning of the Indian place names of his state.

A Democrat by conviction, he has always been identified with that party. He is a Mason. From his boyhood he has found the study of bird life especially interesting, and he gets his out-of-door exercise chiefly in long walks, in which he observes the phenomena of nature, and particularly the life and habits of birds.

He was married to Miss Emma Hunt, at Greenville, South Carolina, December 8, 1880; of their nine children, seven are living in 1907.

To the young Americans of his state he offers these suggestions: "Without patriotism no man can be a truly great man. Cultivate it. Christianity, pure and simple, must be the foundation of every truly successful life. Avoid association with people of loose morals. Master some one thing in life. Never let any habit master you. Be yourself, never making any man your model, save the perfect man, Jesus Christ."

The address of Doctor Daniel is Columbia, South Carolina.

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Yours Truly

C. M. Davis.

CHARLES McQUEEN DAVIS

DAVIS, CHARLES McQUEEN, farmer, merchant, state senator, was born in Clarendon county, South Carolina, December 6, 1848. His father, T. J. M. Davis, was a farmer, a captain of militia, stern and positive in his convictions and his character. Through both his father and his mother he is of Irish descent.

He had a sturdy and vigorous boyhood, which was passed in the country; and he says that he very early felt a strong desire "to make and to have property of my own." He writes: "I performed manual labor on the farm and was taught to rise early and get at work. At the age of sixteen I was made a full hand on the farm; and for the benefit of others who have to work I will say that work always agreed with my health." His opportunities for attending school were limited to "about three years of old-field schooling." When but sixteen he served for a time during the War between the States in the militia of his state.

He began his active business life in Richland county.

On February 9, 1869, he married Miss Mary T. Bynum. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living in 1907.

Two years after his marriage he returned to his native county, Clarendon, where he has since resided. He was president of the Davis Station Cotton mill, after consolidation. He was one of the directors of the Independent Cotton Oil company, and resident manager of the Davis Station Cotton mill. He says: "From as early a date as I can remember I have had the belief that push, energy, economy and honesty would 'win out'; and these principles I have striven to put into my life work."

In 1894 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of his state; and he was reëlected in 1896, serving until 1898. He was a candidate for the state senate, but was defeated by Louis Appelt. In 1901 he was again a candidate, and he defeated his former opponent. Senator Davis's term expired in 1906. He is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist church. He is also a Mason. He has found his favorite exercise and amusement in bird and duck shooting, and in hunting deer.

To young South Carolinians, Senator Davis offers these suggestions for success in life: "Honesty; careful observance of promises; faithfulness in the discharge of duty; regularity of habits; economy, and 'push'."

His address is Summerton, South Carolina.

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Yours Sincerely
Jas. E. Davis

JAMES EVANS DAVIS

DAVIS, JAMES EVANS, lawyer, was born in Barnwell, South Carolina, September 17, 1856. His parents were James L. and Alpha (Evans) Davis. His father was noted for his public spirit and for his noble and generous impulses. He was of a social and kindly nature, given to hospitality, and in all respects a worthy type of the old-fashioned Southern gentleman. Although largely engaged in planting, he had a fine literary taste and was a close student of books and of men. He held the office of court clerk of Barnwell district, and was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, in which he won the rank of major, though by his friends he was usually called colonel. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of rare sweetness and purity of character, and she exerted a powerful and an enduring influence for good on the intellectual and moral life of her son.

Until James Davis was thirteen years of age he lived in the country upon his father's farm. His tastes and interests were those of the average boy of his time and place, but the war, which began before he was five years old, and the absence of his father during the conflict, interfered greatly with his home life and his educational advantages. When his father returned from the army he found that a large part of his property had been swept away and that what remained had greatly depreciated in value. He undertook, however, the task of restoring his fortunes as far as possible, and, as a means to this end, he began the cultivation of his plantation. When James was thirteen years of age he also went to the plantation and commenced active work in the fields. He was strong and well and cheerfully and resolutely gave himself to the performance of all kinds of labor required of an ordinary field hand. While thus engaged, he improved every possible opportunity for study and reading. Fortunately, his taste was for books of standard excellence, and he was able to obtain Gibbon's Rome, Macaulay's England, and many other historical works, including a number which were devoted especially to the history of his own country. In this

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reading and study he not only obtained a great deal of valuable information, but he also disciplined and developed his mind along other lines of thought. He remained on the plantation until he was nineteen years of age. The outdoor life and the active labor in which he had been engaged had developed his physical powers and given him a large measure of strength and endurance.

From early childhood James Davis had desired to become a lawyer. Through all the changes he had passed and the difficulties in securing an education, and knowing that because of the disasters of the war his father could not help him, his ambition never left him. Although there was no hope that he could obtain a college education, he resolved in opening manhood that he would carry into effect the purpose of his early life. In order to secure the necessary means for doing this, he taught school in the fall and winter months and during the remainder of the year studied law in the office of the Honorable James Aldrich, who was then a prominent lawyer and afterwards elevated to the bench, becoming one of the most eminent jurists in the state. By close application to study he was, in a comparatively short time, sufficiently advanced to take the examination, and on December 13, 1880, he appeared before the supreme court of South Carolina, and, after passing a most creditable examination was admitted to the bar. On March 31, 1881, he began the practice of his profession in his native town of Barnwell. He was successful from the first and his energy and ability, industry and integrity, during the intervening years, have given him a lucrative practice, both in the *nisi prius* and the appellate courts, and given him a high rank among the lawyers of the state. In the examination of witnesses he shows a remarkable degree of skill, and when pleading his causes he is an eloquent and impressive speaker. In 1900 he was elected solicitor of the second circuit. He filled this position so acceptably that in 1904 he was reëlected for a term of four years. In this office he has shown absolute fearlessness in the prosecution of evil-doers, and has won high rank among the prosecutors in the state. Many of his friends predict that Mr. Davis will contiue to advance, both in politics and as a lawyer, and that higher honors than he has yet received will crown his efforts to win a place in the first rank of the distinguished men of South Carolina.

In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat. In religion his denominational preference is for the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Davis was married January 28, 1886, to Miss Mary Ella Bronson. They have one child living in 1907.

The postoffice address of Mr. Davis is Barnwell, South Carolina.

ALVIN H. DEAN

DEAN, ALVIN H., lawyer and state senator, was born near Duncan's, in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, March 22, 1863. His father, Captain A. H. Dean, was a farmer who served for two terms, 1898 to 1902, as a member of the house of representatives of the state, and during the War between the States was captain of Company E of the Sixteenth South Carolina cavalry. His mother was Mrs. Eugenia (Miller) Dean.

In his boyhood he lived on a farm in the country, and attended the country schools. He was sturdy, strong and fond of study; and he worked willingly on the farm in his boyhood and youth. He attended the high schools in Spartanburg county, and later took a course of study at Furman university. His professional course of study in the law was taken at Vanderbilt university, by which institution he was "licensed to practice" in 1884. In the same year he began the practice of the law at Greenville, South Carolina, where he has since resided. A natural inclination to this profession he felt even in his boyhood; and this inclination was strengthened by what his friends regarded as a natural talent for oratory. He has always been ready to express clearly, forcibly and with a good degree of rhetorical finish, his convictions upon all public questions, and his influence with his fellow-citizens has been in large part due to his power of clear and convincing expression.

He was chosen alderman of Greenville in 1892, serving until 1896. In 1895 he was elected state senator, and he was reëlected in 1899, serving until 1904.

The newspapers of his district at the time of his candidacy for the senate spoke of him as "a lawyer of rare qualification and superior ability, recognized as one of the strongest advocates in the state; in speech, eloquent and magnetic, graceful in delivery, and especially forceful in the presentation of facts."

He is a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. He belonged to the college fraternity of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Early identified with the Democratic party, he has uniformly voted for its candidates and has supported its party measures.

By religious conviction he is a Presbyterian, and has been a deacon in that church for the last ten years. For exercise and amusement he has always delighted in the use of good horses, riding and driving a great deal.

In March, 1886, he married Miss Lida Byrd, who died in 1894. In August, 1898, he was married a second time to Miss Sally Preston, of Seven Mile Ford, Virginia.

Among the active and outspoken legislators of South Carolina of the younger generation, Senator Dean has already made for himself a prominent place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

His address is Greenville, South Carolina.

HENRY MONTGOMERY DIBBLE

DIBBLE, HENRY MONTGOMERY, was born October 12, 1859, in Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan. His father was Charles P. and his mother H. J. Dibble. His father was a merchant and a banker, and, for a time, held the office of mayor of Marshall. He was noted for his public spirit and his active interest in the schools and industries of his city.

Henry Dibble's early life was passed in Marshall; his early health was excellent; he was always a great reader and especially fond of history and biography. He studied in the Marshall public schools, graduating in 1879 from the high school. The years of 1879 to 1882 he spent in Cornell university, graduating in 1882 with the degree of Lit. B., his course having been literary. In the choice of his work he was largely influenced by the wish of a relative.

After leaving the university, Mr. Dibble studied law for one year at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The confinement of office work, however, caused a breakdown in his health, and he was ordered south by his physician. In the fall of 1883 he went to Aiken, South Carolina, and, finding that the climate agreed with him, soon bought the property known as the "Vale of Montmorenci," lying seven miles southeast of Aiken, where he has since made his home. Soon after, he started the dairy farm, which is now among the largest in the state, having about one hundred and fifty thoroughbred Jersey cows. In 1884 he built what was probably the first silo ever erected in South Carolina.

Mr. Dibble's farm is famous for its beautiful scenery, its large masses of rock, which are a curiosity in that section of the state, and for its beautiful artificial lake.

Since 1895 Mr. Dibble has been president of the Bank of Aiken, and since 1898 president and treasurer of the Carolina Light and Power company. Mr. Dibble also assisted in organizing the Aiken Library association and is its president; he is also treasurer of the Aiken Cottages, a charitable organization for the treatment of young men with pulmonary troubles, which institution has in ten years accumulated an endowment fund of nearly $50,000. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and also of the Phi Beta Kappa society. In Michigan he was a Republican, but when he became a citizen of South Carolina he became convinced of the necessity for the supremacy of the white race, and on that issue has since supported the Democratic party. In religion he is an Episcopalian. His relaxation is found in farming and landscape gardening. He has never been married.

His address is Aiken, South Carolina.

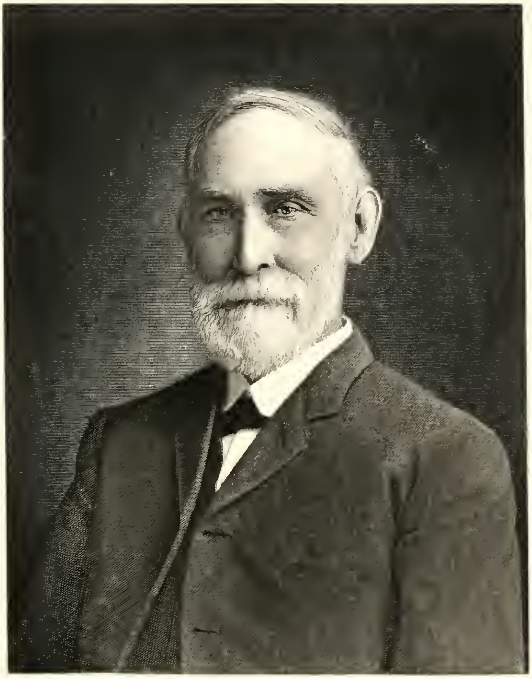
JAMES W. DILLON

DILLON, JAMES W., of Marion county, South Carolina, merchant, president of J. W. Dillon & Son Company, a mercantile corporation, was born near Little Rock, Marion county, November 25, 1826. His father, William Dillon, was a farmer. His grandfather, Joshua Dillon, came from Ireland about 1775, settling in Virginia and afterward removing to South Carolina and settling in upper Marion county.

Born on a farm, he was early trained to do farm work, and he learned with some thoroughness the use of carpenters' tools. From boyhood he was accustomed to regular tasks of useful labor. From 1834 to 1844 he attended the country schools which were within his reach. He had to provide the means to pay for his board and tuition by working upon the farm in vacation time. Like thousands of Americans who were boys in school in the first half of the last century, he feels that he owes a debt to Webster's spelling book, with its practical maxims of life, and such brief lessons of morality as "no man may put off the law of God."

In 1853, at the age of twenty-seven, he began business for himself, keeping a store at Little Rock, South Carolina. His business at Little Rock increased slowly but steadily, and in 1882 his son, T. A. Dillon, was taken in as copartner and J. W. Dillon & Son succeeded. For several years Mr. Dillon was postmaster of Little Rock.

In 1891 he removed from Little Rock to Dillon, South Carolina. This town had been established upon land owned by Mr. Dillon and his son, T. A., and from the beginning he was actively interested in promoting the welfare and the business prosperity of the town. The postoffice and town were named after him. In 1889 he and his son, T. A., had established there a branch store; by 1891 the business of this branch had become so important that he made Dillon his permanent residence. In January, 1903, the business was incorporated under the name of J. W. Dillon & Son Company. Beside the capital which is invested in the mercantile business, Mr. Dillon and his son, T. A., are owners of valuable real estate in this part of the state.



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J. W. Dillon

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Mr. Dillon had capital invested in other interests when he came to reside in the town which bears his name. The settlement then might fairly have been described as "in the woods." Within the last twelve years it has grown to be a flourishing town with a population of about two thousand. At every point in its progress Mr. Dillon has been prominent in assisting and guiding the growth of the community by liberal advances for agricultural purposes and otherwise.

In April, 1851, he married Miss Harriett Jones; they had four children, one of whom is living in 1907. Some time after his first wife died, Mr. Dillon married Miss Sallie McLaurin; they had two children, both of whom survive their mother, and are now living in 1907. In April, 1889, Mr. Dillon married Miss Sallie I. Townsend.

Mr. Dillon is a Mason. In his political relations he is identified with the Democratic party. By religious conviction and training he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has long been a member.

Mr. Dillon's business record as a merchant affords another noteworthy instance of the fine enterprise and energy with which men of business in South Carolina, who were already past middle life when the new manufacturing interests in South Carolina began to be developed, interested themselves in new lines of manufacturing interests which have done much to create the new era of business which characterizes the history of the last fifteen years in South Carolina.

JAMES THOMAS DOUGLASS

DOUGLASS, JAMES THOMAS, farmer and state senator, is a native of Goshen Hill, Union county, where he was born, April 23, 1838, the son of a physician, George Douglass, M. D., and of Frances (Jeter) Douglass, of Scotch descent.

His boyhood was passed on a farm in the country, and from his earliest years he delighted in the life and the business of a farm, and was fond of hunting as an amusement. He feels that agricultural labor, with which he early became familiar, helped to give him the strong physical development which has served him well in later life.

He studied at Mt. Zion academy, under Professor J. W. Hudson, and afterward studied at the University of North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1860 with the degree of B. S.

He began the active work of life for himself as an agriculturist, in Union county, South Carolina, in 1865. He had a strong wish to study medicine, but he was compelled by circumstances to take up the business of farming, which he has pursued for forty-five years. He entered the Confederate army as a private in 1864, and was later elected captain, serving in that capacity until the surrender at Appomattox. He was in all the principal battles of the Virginia and East Tennessee campaigns, and was three times severely wounded.

He has served as county commissioner of his county for three terms. He was a member of the South Carolina Constitutional convention in 1895. Elected a member of the senate of South Carolina in 1894, he has been repeatedly reëlected, and he still (1907) serves as state senator.

In college he belonged to the Chi Psi fraternity. His party relations are with the Democrats. In church relations he "is inclined to the Presbyterian denomination." He has found exercise and relaxation in hunting, in its various forms.

Senator Douglass is one of the large number of South Carolina farmers and planters who, while managing their own business affairs successfully, have found time and inclination to

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serve with acceptance and fidelity as representatives of their fellow-citizens in the senate of their state.

He married Miss Mary Jane Jeter on December 5, 1866, and their only child is living (1907).

To his young fellow-citizens he commends: "Dogged perseverance" as a winning virtue. " 'Be sure you are right, then go ahead,' and keep steadily at it."

The address of Mr. Douglass is Union, South Carolina.

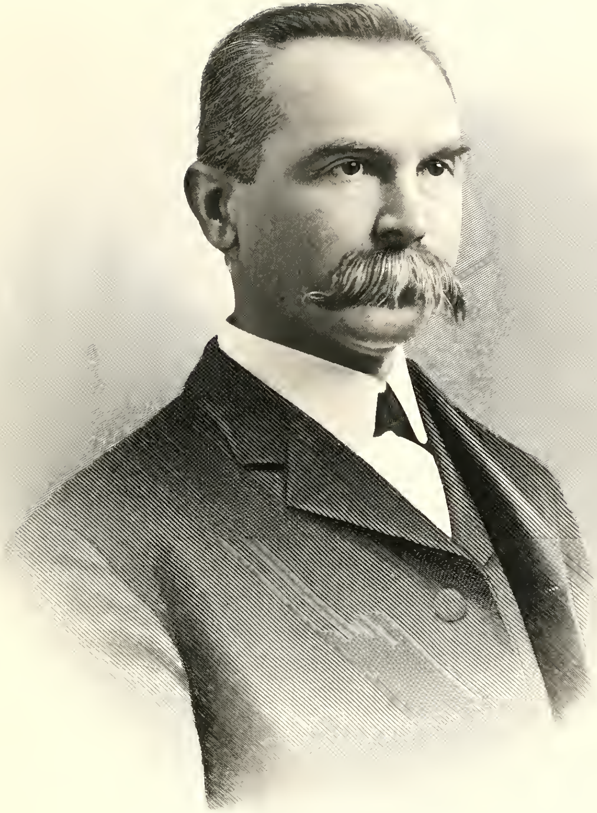
MAREEN WALKER DUVALL

DUVALL, MAREEN WALKER, merchant, was born near Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, May 26, 1856. His parents were Gideon Walker and Sarah Rebecca (Powe) Duvall. His father was a planter who was highly respected in the section in which he lived and who was of sufficient importance to be elected a member of the state senate. The first ancestor of the family to come to America was Mareen Duvall, a French Huguenot, who in the summer of 1659 settled in Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

In childhood and youth Mareen Duvall lived in the country. His health was good and he took part in and enjoyed the sports and pastimes in which his youthful companions participated. After obtaining the rudiments of education at the neighboring schools he studied at Cheraw academy and later at the Porter Military academy, and the high school, at Charleston, South Carolina. He began the active work of life as a bookkeeper for a firm in his native town. He thoroughly learned the details of mercantile business, in which he has long been successfully engaged. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church.

On October 17, 1877, he married Margaret D. Evans. Of their six children, five are living in 1907.

The postoffice address of Mr. Duvall and his family is Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina.



Yours very truly
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JULIUS RICHARD EARLE

EARLE, JULIUS RICHARD, lawyer, from 1894 to 1896 member of the state house of representatives, and since 1904 member of the state senate of South Carolina, was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, November 4, 1863. His father, Rev. Julius Richard Earle, was a Baptist minister, who served in the Confederate army throughout the War between the States with the rank of major, and represented Franklin county, Georgia, in the legislature of his state from 1890 to 1892.

His mother was Lucy A. M. (Brockman) Earle. His earliest ancestors in America were John and Mary Earle, who emigrated from England and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1652. This John Earle traced his descent through Earles and Newtons to the Earle of Newton, afterwards Earle of Shrewsberry, who came to England with William the Conqueror. Three separate families of Earles in America trace back to the same English stock. One of these groups of families is descended from Ralph Earle and his wife, Joan, who settled in Rhode Island in 1638. The second group trace their descent from John and Mary Earle, the ancestors of the subject of this sketch. The third group are descended from James and Rhody Earle, who settled at Easton, Maryland, in 1683. John Earle, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, received a grant of sixteen hundred acres for the transportation of a colony of thirty-two persons in 1652. Through the subsequent colonial and revolutionary periods, as well as during the three or four generations since the Government of the United States was established, members of this family have been prominent and useful citizens, residing chiefly in Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Farm work learned in boyhood helped to develop in the subject of this sketch a strong physical constitution and good health. From his earliest recollection he felt a strong desire for learning, which helped him to overcome the difficulties he encountered in acquiring an education. After studying in country schools and at home he entered South Carolina college, but he did not complete the undergraduate course. He was thirty years old when he began the practice of law at Walhalla in 1893. In 1894 he was magistrate at Walhalla. In the autumn of that year he was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives, serving until 1896. In the autumn of 1904 he was elected to represent his county in the state senate of South Carolina for the term 1904 to 1908.

Mr. Earle has published a compilation of business and law forms designed to be of practical use to business men and farmers as well as to lawyers. In 1894 he served as captain of the Blue Ridge Rifles in the state militia. He is a Mason. He is identified with the Democratic party in his political affiliations. He is a member of the Baptist church, in which his father was a useful minister.

He has been twice married: First, to Miss Lula Perry Hix, of Fair Play, South Carolina, who died August 10, 1891, leaving one child. He was married a second time to Eva Merritt, of White county, Georgia, October 26, 1892, and they have five children living in 1907.

His suggestions to young Americans are brief, and are given in these words: "Truthfulness is the greatest lack of the day. Abhor commercialism."

The address of Mr. Earle is Walhalla, South Carolina.

SAMUEL HENRY EDMUNDS

EDMUNDS, SAMUEL HENRY, superintendent of the city schools of Sumter, South Carolina, was born at Mill Grove, Richland county, May 28, 1870. His father, Reverend Nicholas William Edmunds, D. D., was for twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Sumter; and his son remembers him and many of his former parishioners describe him as "a man of deep consecration and high intellectuality." His mother was Mary Claudia (Leland) Edmunds. Her family were from Massachusetts and trace their descent from John Leland, of the time of Henry VIII., in England. To her, her son ascribes a deep and strong moral and spiritual influence upon his entire life. His earliest known ancestor in America was Martin Marshall, who came from England to South Carolina in 1785.

His boyhood was passed in the country or in a village. He was fond of "all the sports of the field, the water and the woods." His parents, by their own sacrifices, made the way to a liberal education easy for him, so far as pecuniary matters were concerned. After studying in the common schools of Sumter, he was admitted to Davidson college, and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of A. B. Since his graduation he has followed some post-graduate courses in literature under Professor Currell, now of Washington and Lee university.

He began the work of teaching, his chosen profession, as principal of the city schools of Sumter, in 1890, holding that position until 1893. He was principal of the high school at Rock Hill, South Carolina, from 1893 to 1895. From 1895 until the present time (1907) he has been superintendent of the Sumter city schools. He is also a member of the Sumter county board of education.

On December 24, 1896, he married Miss Eliza Champion Davis; and they have had five children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

He is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is connected with the Presbyterian church. Throughout his professional life he has found his favorite relaxation, exercise and sport in hunting. He is a Knight of Pythias.

Superintendent Edmunds feels, as do many others who study the tendencies of the last two decades in American life, that a great danger threatens the oncoming generation of our young people in the prominence now given in public thought to "practical commercialism." His advice to young Carolinians is that they make business life and money making "a means and not an end"; and that "consecration to a lofty idealism is needed; and realization of the truth—a deep-seated and positive realization—that our life here is but a school of discipline to fit us for something higher and better."

His address is Sumter, South Carolina.

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Yours Truly
C. M. Efird

CYPRIAN MELANCHTHON EFIRD

EFIRD, CYPRIAN MELANCHTHON, lawyer, state senator, state reporter, and author of Efird's "Digest of South Carolina Reports," is a type of the lawyer of high purpose and sound character to whom his fellow-citizens intrust not only legal business, but the responsibility of acting upon boards of trust for their colleges and seminaries, and of representing them in the legislature of their state. He was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, December 18, 1856. His father, the Reverend Daniel Efird, was a minister of the Gospel and a forceful preacher in the Lutheran church, whose ancestors, coming from Germany, settled in central North Carolina; his mother, Henrietta M. Dreher, was the granddaughter of Godfrey Dreher, who was also a Lutheran preacher, well remembered still in Lexington county, South Carolina. His early life was passed in the country; and as a boy he was "required to do regular work about the house and the farm," and was thus "aided in forming habits of industry."

Preparing for college at the Pine Ridge academy, in Lexington county, he pursued his college studies at Newberry college, taking the degree of A. B. in 1877, and receiving the degree of A. M. four years later. He taught school in Newberry and Lexington counties after his graduation from college. Drawn by his own personal preference to the practice of law, he completed a course of law studies by private reading, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. At once he began the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he has ever since resided, and from whose citizens he has received many evidences of confidence and esteem. In 1892, but ten years after he began the practice of his profession, he was elected upon the Democratic ticket as state senator, serving for four years. When the Constitutional convention of 1895 was called, Mr. Efird was chosen a member of the convention. In 1896 he was appointed state reporter, a position which he still (1907) holds.

Connected with the Lutheran church, of which his father and his grandfather were ministers, he has for some years been a member of the board of trustees of Newberry college. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Theological seminary of the United Synod of the South; and he acts as treasurer of the endowment fund of that institution.

In 1904 he published Efird's "Digest of South Carolina Reports," covering Volumes XLIII-LX.

On December 28, 1882, he married Miss Carrie Boozer, daughter of Doctor Jacob and Eva C. Boozer, of Lexington county, South Carolina. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1907.

He advises the boys of South Carolina, in planning for success in life, to "make it their steadfast purpose, first, to adhere to correct moral and religious standards; second, to acquire a thorough preparation for their chosen life work; and third, to give assiduous attention to business."

The address of Mr. Efird is Lexington, South Carolina.

JAMES EDWIN ELLERBE

ELLERBE, JAMES EDWIN, member of congress from South Carolina, was born on the 12th day of January, 1867, in Marion county, South Carolina, from the marriage of William S. Ellerbe and Sarah E. Haselden. His father was a farmer by occupation and never held a public office. He was a man of absolute honesty and marked devotion to his chosen occupation. Mr. Ellerbe's earliest ancestor in America was Thomas Elerby, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1737. Another Thomas Ellerbe, of Revolutionary fame, was also a member of the family. The subject of this sketch grew up in the country in the enjoyment of perfect health. While the necessity therefor did not exist, he nevertheless passed much of his time in hard work upon his father's farm. His education was easily acquired. Morally and spiritually his mother's influence upon his life was very marked. He attended a preparatory school at Pine Hill, South Carolina, and in June, 1887, was graduated from Wofford college, South Carolina, with the degree of A. B. On the 23d of November, 1887, he married Nellie Converse Elford, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living in 1907. He began the business of farming and merchandising in Marion county in July, 1887, continuing the same until December, 1891, when he discontinued the merchandise business and devoted himself wholly to farming. He served in the state legislature from 1894 to 1896, in the state Constitutional convention in 1895, was elected a member of congress in 1904, and is still (1907) a member of that body.

His success in life has been largely due to home influences and to private study, as well as to his contact in public life with eminent men. Mr. Ellerbe is an active Mason, having taken the Shriner degree, and is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He is a member of the Democratic party, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

His postoffice address is Sellers, Marion county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, JR., attorney at law, lieutenant in the navy during the period of the war with Spain, special commissioner to codify the laws of South Carolina, general manager of the Street Railway, Light and Power company of Columbia, South Carolina, at which city he resides, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 30th of March, 1872. He follows the profession of his father, William Elliott, Esquire, a lawyer, and a member of congress, who represented the Seventh and the First South Carolina districts (the latter including Charleston) for fourteen years. His mother was Mrs. Sarah (Stuart) Elliott. A sketch of his ancestors' life is found in the biography of his father, Honorable William Elliott, in these volumes.

As a boy he had excellent health, was fond of hunting and of all athletic sports, and developed into a young manhood physically robust and vigorous. His family circumstances were such as to open the way to courses at preparatory schools and at the university without need of effort on his part to provide for self-support. In securing an education he says that he had "no difficulties to overcome except an excessive enthusiasm for football!" He studied for several years at the Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1891 he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1893, having found his chief interest in the study of law. Admitted to the bar, he began to practice at once in his father's law office, at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1893. In 1898 he was commissioned a lieutenant of the navy, and he served until October, 1898, throughout the period of the war with Spain. In 1901 he was appointed code commissioner of the state of South Carolina, charged with the duty of codifying the laws of the state. Since 1901 he has published the acts of the legislature of South Carolina.

Mr. Elliott is attorney for the Capital City mills, for the Richland Cotton mills, the Granby Cotton mills, the Olympia Cotton mills, and for several other corporations. He is also general manager of the Street Railway, Light and Power company of Columbia, South Carolina.

At college he was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. He is a Mason. He is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. In his party relations he is a Democrat; and he has never swerved in his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of that party. In addition to his youthful enthusiasm for football, to which reference has been made, Mr. Elliott has found, and still finds, a favorite form of exercise and amusement in hunting.

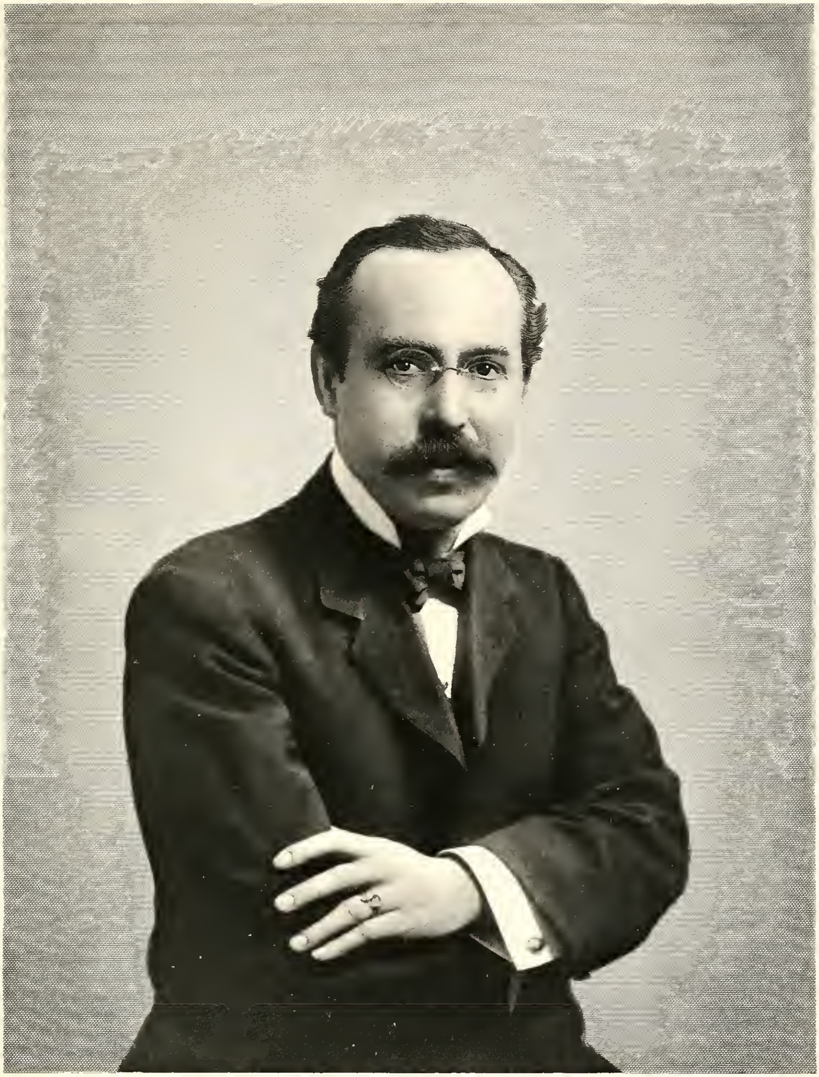
On the 15th of November, 1900, he was married to Miss Leila G. Sams, daughter of Barnwell S. Sams, of Beaufort, South Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Elliott does not yet feel that he has reached a time of life which would justify him in offering formal advice to the young people of South Carolina who hope to attain true success in life; and he declines to go upon record as a giver of such advice. But it is not too much to say that in his devotion to his professional work and in the measure of success which he has already attained at the age of thirty-four, his younger fellow-citizens may find certain suggestions as to the conditions and the secret of success.

BARNETT ABRAHAM ELZAS

ELZAS, BARNETT ABRAHAM, scholar, author, critic, editor, historian, and rabbi, was born at Eydkuhnen, Germany, December 7, 1867. He is the son of Abraham and Hinda Lewinthal Elzas. His father was a clergyman and author, a minister of the Jewish congregation and master of the Hebrew school at Leeds, England. Abraham Elzas was born and educated in Holland, and went to England from Russia about 1867. He traveled extensively, visiting for purposes of study many parts of the world. In 1871 he removed from Leeds to Hull, where he became master of the Hebrew school, and for some years filled the post of minister to the congregation. Failing health led him to resign in 1877. For some years previous to his death, in 1880, he was occupied in literary as well as scholastic pursuits, and he published translations of several books of the Bible, including "Proverbs" (1871), "The Book of Job" (1872), "The Minor Prophets" (1873-1880), with critical notes. The early life of Barnett Elzas was passed in England; he enjoyed the best of health; in youth he developed a taste for the study of natural science and history; he was an omniverous reader, his reading including the Bible, Shakespeare, Macaulay's works, the latter being cultivated for English style. Schooling was his for the taking. He was educated for the Jewish ministry at Jews' college, London, of which he is an "Associate." He held several scholarships while a student in that institution. His secular education he received at University college, London, where he was the "Hollier Scholar," in 1886. He is a first B. A. of the University of London.

From London Mr. Elzas went to Toronto, Canada, to take charge of a synagogue. While in Toronto he studied Semitic languages under Professor McCurdy, and graduated with first class honors from the University of Toronto in 1893. From the South Carolina college he received, in 1905, the honorary degree of LL. D. In Charleston, South Carolina, he studied medicine and pharmacy at the Medical college, receiving the degree of M. D. and Phar. G. in 1900 and 1901 respectively.



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Doctor Elzas is by profession a rabbi. His first charge was the "Holy Blossom" congregation at Toronto, to which he was appointed by Doctor H. Adler, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew congregations of the British Empire. Here he remained for three years, 1890-93. From here he received a call to Sacramento, California, in 1893, and remained one year, when called to the pulpit of the historic congregation of Beth Elohim, of Charleston, South Carolina, which he still occupies.

Doctor Elzas has been chaplain of the Actors' Church alliance, having its headquarters in New York city. He is a Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith. He has held the position of thrice illustrious master of Enoch Council, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., and also that of deputy president for South Carolina of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith.

Doctor Elzas has for the past twelve years been a prolific and valued contributor to Jewish publications. His historical researches in unexplored fields, notably the early history of the Jews in South Carolina, have given him an honored place among contemporary Jewish historians. Among his many publications the following may be mentioned: "Judaism—an Exposition"; "The Jews of South Carolina from the Earliest Times to the Present Day"; "Documents Relative to a Proposed Settlement of Jews in South Carolina in 1748"; "Old Jewish Cemeteries"; "A Review of the Article 'Charleston' in Volume III of the Jewish Encyclopedia"; "The Elzas-Huhner Controversy"; "A History of the Congregation of Beth Elohim, of Charleston, South Carolina, 1800-1810"; "A Century of Judaism in South Carolina"; and "Leaves from My Historical Scrap Book."

Doctor Elzas is particularly interested in all matters relating to higher education in South Carolina. He believes the trend of events to point clearly to the restoration of political leadership to that state. This, in his judgment, can be brought about only by the citizens of South Carolina doing their duty in the matter of higher education in the state. His views on this subject he has embodied in an address made at the Centennial celebration of South Carolina college, and highly commended by the press. He believes the material prosperity of the state in the future will largely depend upon the attitude of the citizens of South Carolina on this question. He is likewise very much interested in the questions of the upbuilding of an industrial Charleston. His thought on this subject was brought out (January 18, 1905,) in an address in response to the toast, "The City of Charleston," before the German Friendly society.

Doctor Elzas's relaxation is literature and gardening. His motto is:

"Men say I've failed; I have not failed.
If I've brought truth to men they'd not receive,
'Tis *they* have failed, not *I*."

To the young he says: "Work for work's sake, irrespective of material gain or success. True success comes not as the result of ambition to grasp it. Material success may never come, but faithful effort is in itself its own ample reward. The greatest blight on the American character today is the inordinate grasping after immediate results." Doctor Elzas's biography has been published in the American Jewish Year Book (1903, page 52,) and in the Jewish Encyclopedia (Volume V).

On June 25, 1890, he was married to Miss Annie Samuel, daughter of Reverend Isaac Samuel, of London, England. They have had three children, one of whom is now (1907) living.

His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

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W D Evans

WILLIAM DEWITT EVANS

EVANS, WILLIAM DEWITT, planter, member of the legislature from 1886 to 1890, state senator from 1890 to 1894, and chairman of the board of railroad commissioners of South Carolina from 1895 to 1901, was born at Society Hill, South Carolina, July 31, 1849. His father, Samuel Wilds Evans, was a planter, a member of the legislature from Chesterfield county, who is described by his son as "candid, positive, a man of strong convictions, but kindly and gentle in his nature." His mother, Mrs. Alexina (Wallace) Evans, was the daughter of Andrew Wallace, of Columbia, South Carolina, who came from Scotland to South Carolina, about 1790, and married Sarah Patrick, of Virginia. His father's family is of Welsh descent, and Thomas Evans, who came from Wales to Pennsylvania in 1700, and removed to Welsh Neck, South Carolina, in 1736, is his earliest known ancestor in America. Through his paternal grandmother William DeWitt Evans is descended from William DeWitt, who was a son of Martin DeWitt, who came from Holland to Fredericksburg, Virginia, and settled in Darlington county, South Carolina, in 1760. William DeWitt served in the Revolutionary war as captain under General Marion. Judge Josiah James Evans, his grandfather, lawyer and jurist, elected United States senator from South Carolina in 1852, is one of the distinguished members of this family.

Born in the country, passing a healthy boyhood in country life, William DeWitt Evans says of himself that he was "fond of the society of his mother, his sisters and other girls"; and that he found delight through his boyhood in horseback riding and hunting. He adds: "I made my own money after I was eleven years old by working at odd times on a little farm which was set aside for me by my father."

After a few years of study at St. David's academy at Society Hill, in Darlington county, he was compelled to quit school when but sixteen to engage in the active work of life. In 1867, when but eighteen years old, he became the manager of his father's plantation in Marlboro county. The wishes of his parents and his own personal preference inclined him to the life of a planter, while love of country and family pride impelled him to the service of his state and his country. By conviction a member of the Democratic party, in 1878 he was chosen president of the Bennettsville Democratic club, and he was reëlected to that office for twenty years until 1898, when he declined reëlection. From 1890 to 1902 he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Marlboro county; and from 1890 to the present time (1907) he has been a member of the State Democratic executive committee. He was chosen a member of the house of representatives from Marlboro county for two terms, serving from 1886 to 1889. In 1889 he was chosen state senator, serving for four years until 1894. In 1895 he was elected a member of the railroad commission of South Carolina; and he served as chairman of that board from 1895 to 1901. As a member of the constitutional convention of South Carolina in 1895 he was chairman of the committee on finance and taxation.

Many friends who admired the character and the public services of Mr. Evans, and who had felt the power of his forceful speeches, urged that he make a canvass of the state as a candidate for governor, but this he declined to do. He says: "I have never desired high political honors; and I have taken the positions which I have accepted only with the hope of making the community better for my having lived in it. I do not consider life a failure because a fortune has not been made in money, or because high political honors have not been won."

Besides the political positions and offices already referred to, Mr. Evans has received proof of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens in his choice to other positions of prominence and trust. He was president of the Farmers' Alliance of South Carolina from 1891 to 1892. He was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina from 1901 to 1902. From 1893 to 1896 he was a trustee of the Methodist Female college; from 1890 to 1895 he served as trustee of the South Carolina college; and since 1898 he has been a trustee of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical college.

He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. His favorite form of exercise is horseback riding.

He was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Pegues, daughter of Colonel B. F. Pegues, of Marlboro county, December 17, 1873. Of their twelve children, ten are living in 1907.

Mr. Evans' address is Cheraw, South Carolina.

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Yours Truly
John A. Fant

JOHN ALEXANDER FANT

FANT, JOHN ALEXANDER, merchant and mill president, was born in Union, Union county, South Carolina, April 22, 1857. His parents were David J. and Nancy A. (McJunkin) Fant. His father, a planter, was noted for his honesty, sobriety and industry. His mother was descended from Joseph McJunkin, a major in the War of 1812.

In his boyhood and youth John Fant was well and strong. His home was in the village in which he was born, and he had no tasks to perform which involved manual labor. He attended the common schools in Union until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a country store. He retained this position for ten years, and then became a merchant. In this business, which he followed for twenty-five years, and in which he is still engaged, he has been quite successful. During the last five years he has been president and treasurer of the Monarch mills at Union. His good judgment and executive ability have made the mills a great success and won for Mr. Fant a prominent position among the cotton manufacturers of this state.

He has never sought public office, but for six terms he served as mayor of the town of Union, and for some years was chairman of its board of school trustees. He is also a trustee of Furman university. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Commercial club of Charleston. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

In the choice of an occupation Mr. Fant was governed by the wishes of his parents. The first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life seems to have come from a desire which manifested itself in his early years to make a name for himself and accomplish something for the good of mankind. Among the various influences which have greatly aided him in his efforts to succeed, he names that of home as the most important. In response to a request that he would offer suggestions which he thinks would help ambitious young people in their efforts to become known and useful in the world, he advises them to choose "honesty, punctuality, truthfulness, sobriety and industry," as the guiding principles of their lives.

Mr. Fant was married to Ora Wilkes, April 27, 1881. Of their four children, all are now (1907) living.

Since the above sketch was prepared for the printer Mr. Fant died suddenly at his home in Union on September 24, 1907.

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Yours Truly
F. M. Fall

FRANCIS MARION FARR

FARR, FRANCIS MARION, as merchant, manufacturer and banker, is connected with most of the leading corporations and business enterprises of Union county, South Carolina. He was born in that county, January 17, 1843, the son of a planter, James Farr, who had been county treasurer of Union county, and was a man "of great energy and good judgment, and very popular in his county." His mother, Mrs. Parmelia (Sharp) Farr, laid deep and strong the foundations of her son's intellectual and moral life; and the influence of her memory has been strong through all these years. His ancestors have been for several generations residents of Virginia and Maryland, and several of the Farrs were in the army of the united colonies in the Revolutionary war.

Born in the country, having good health throughout his boyhood, he was early taught to labor on a farm, and he says: "It gave me good health and activity and energy."

At the Male academy, at Union, South Carolina, he pursued studies preparatory to a more advanced course to be taken at Charleston, and entering the South Carolina Military academy, of that city, he was graduated in April, 1863.

But one course seemed natural to the boys and young men who were studying at the Charleston Military institute in 1863; and as was to be expected, immediately upon his graduation he entered the Confederate service. First as a private, and later as captain of Company H of the Fifteenth South Carolina volunteers, he served until the close of the war. He then engaged in the work of teaching school and of farming for four years. On January 1, 1869, he began his business career as a merchant at Union, South Carolina. He says that his first strong determination to strive for success in life came from "seeing what men had accomplished by persistent effort; and this determined me to try myself to accomplish something in life. I felt a great desire, too, to do some good for my fellow-men."

His business career began as a member of the firm of John Rodger & Company. His later connections have been with the firms of Harris & Farr, F. M. Farr & Company, and Farr &

Thomson. He has been a director in the Merchants and Planters National bank, of Union, since its organization, in 1872, and for the last fifteen years he has been the president of that bank. He is a director of the Monarch, the Buffalo and the Jonesville Cotton mills. He is also a director in the following corporations and enterprises: The Rice Drug company; the Lipscomb company, wholesale grocers; the Hames Grocery company; the People's Supply company; and he is president of the Union Times (newspaper) company, and of the Cotton Growers' association. For many years he was one of the public trustees of the Union school district, and he was active in building up the graded school system in Union, in erecting brick school-houses, etc. He has been chairman of the board of commissioners of public works in Union since that office was created, in 1896.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Democratic party, and uniformly supports its principles, its measures and its candidates. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. Necessary relaxation and change from business he finds in visiting the mountains during the summer.

In November, 1872, he married Miss Mary D. Winebrenner. In September, 1885, he was a second time married to Miss Julia Rainey. He has one child, a son, living in 1907.

As a business man, Mr. Farr commends to the boys and young men of South Carolina "energy, application, and loyalty to their employers," and "charity in all relations with their fellow-men."

His address is Union, South Carolina.

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Yours truly
W. W. Tunnell

WILLIAM WALLACE FENNELL

FENNELL, WILLIAM WALLACE, M. D., was born in Chester county, South Carolina, August 29, 1868. His parents were James F. and Alethia (Beckham) Fennell. His father was a machinist by occupation, though he had commenced the study of medicine in Cincinnati before the opening of the War between the States, which prevented his graduation. He never held office, but was a man of kindly disposition and highly respected by his acquaintances. His mother was a woman of excellent qualities of mind and heart. The earliest ancestor of the family in this country was a Huguenot from France.

In childhood and youth William Fennell lived in the small village of Richburg, South Carolina. His interests were those of the average boy of his time. He was especially fond of horses. His preparatory and literary education was limited. As clerk in a country store at Lando, South Carolina, he began work at an early age and saved a little money each year to be used for school purposes. His inclination at this time was for business pursuits, and though his means were wholly inadequate to meet the expense of the education which he desired to obtain, he entered the business department of the Kentucky university, from which he was graduated in 1887. He then became manager of the mercantile department of the Fishing Creek Manufacturing company, in Lando, where he remained until 1892, when, having concluded that he would rather be a physician than a business man, he resigned his position and entered the South Carolina Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1895. At the time of his graduation he was offered a hospital position by Dr. Manning Simons, who was authorized to choose one man from each class. The appointment was regarded a great honor, but the financial condition of Doctor Fennell was such that he was obliged to decline. In fact, he was compelled to borrow money with which to pay his railroad fare home. Very soon after his graduation he began the practice of medicine at Rock Hill, where he soon won popular regard and where he is still in active service as a physician. Doctor Fennell has taken repeated post-graduate courses at the New York Polyclinic hospital, and has studied in the private hospital of Dr. W. Gill Wylie, and at Bellevue several times. In the summer of 1895 he visited some of the principal hospitals in Europe and saw many operations performed by noted surgeons.

In estimating the relative strength of certain specified influences which have been helpful to him in the work of life, he places in the first rank those of private study and of contact with men in active life. Next he places that of home. His mother died when he was young, but she left a strong impress for good upon his intellectual and moral life. In the third and last rank he places school and early companionship as equal in their effect upon his success. He also feels that the hard work of early life was very useful, as it caused him to form habits of industry and perseverance and tended to make him self-reliant. He has never taken any course of physical culture, but finds both exercise and relaxation in hunting. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a life-long Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, of which he is an active and influential member.

In reply to a request that in case there had been any partial failure to accomplish what he had hoped to do he would, for the sake of helping young people who may read his biography, state what useful lessons can be drawn therefrom, Doctor Fennell said that he feels that he has so far succeeded reasonably well—rather better than he expected. But he greatly regrets that he did not spend more time in acquiring a literary education. And when asked to make suggestions as to the principles and methods which will contribute to the strengthening of sound ideals and help young people to attain true success in life, he said: "I believe for any young man to gain a large success in a profession he should decide early what he wants to do and work steadily and earnestly to that end. Failure, in my mind, is often the result of not being decided on what you want to do. My advice to a young man is to select an honorable career and 'stick to his last.' The secret of success is concentration."

On January 11, 1899, Doctor Fennell was married to Mary Lyle. Of their three children, all were living in 1907.

His postoffice address is Rock Hill, South Carolina.

JOHN W. FERGUSON

FERGUSON, JOHN W., of Laurens, South Carolina, colonel of the Fourth infantry, in his early life a teacher, since 1874 a lawyer and an editor who early championed the "straight-out movement," for two terms a state senator for South Carolina, was born in Newberry county on the 29th of November, 1834. His father, Dr. George Ferguson, was a practicing physician, of Scottish descent, his ancestors having come from Dumfries, Scotland, to settle in the Carolinas. Through his mother, Mrs. Mary (Peterson) Ferguson, he inherits a strain of Danish blood. His father died when he was two years old; and after she had cared for her orphan son until he was eight years old, his mother died.

As a boy of eight he was thus left upon his own resources, his entire inheritance being only about one thousand dollars. He writes: "By spending all that I had, with the help of relatives I obtained a good education."

In 1850 he was sent to Greenwood, South Carolina, then an educational center, to prepare for college. Entering the Presbyterian school at Greenwood, he studied there for four years under Dr. Isaac Auld, of Charleston, South Carolina, whose first assistant was Dr. John Henry Logan. From the Greenwood school he entered Oglethorpe university, an institution located at Midway, about a mile from Milledgeville, Georgia. This college perished from lack of support in the troubled years which immediately followed the War between the States.

After graduation from Oglethorpe, in 1856, Mr. Ferguson was elected principal of the Male academy at Cross Hill, South Carolina. He continued in charge of this academy for four years, meanwhile reading law under Colonel B. W. Ball and passing his examination for appointment to the bar in 1859.

Upon the first call for volunteers in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Third regiment, Kershaw's brigade. After some months of active service, he was discharged because of physical disability. Reëntering the service as soon as his health permitted, for the last eight months of the war he served as colonel of the Fourth regiment of South Carolina troops, having all the time a discharge in his pocket for physical disability. At the close of the war, he says, "I found myself a pauper, and returned to the school room." In 1868 he became principal of the Male academy at Laurens, South Carolina. After six years in this position, he began the practice of law at Laurens in 1874. In 1876 the owners of the Laurensville "Herald" placed Mr. Ferguson in charge of that paper during the Wade Hampton campaign. Under his management the paper became a strenuous advocate of the "straight-out movement." Upon the election of Wade Hampton, he left the editorial chair to resume his practice of the law. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate, declining a reëlection. In 1888 he was again chosen state senator and after serving his term was a candidate for reëlection in 1892; but he "went down before the tide of Tillmanism." Since 1892 Colonel Ferguson has devoted himself strictly to the practice of the law. While he has no personal taste for politics, and no definite political ambition, he has always held it to be the duty of every good citizen to study public affairs and to express his choice and will by his vote on every election day; and he never fails to go to the polls. He has marked literary taste and finds his chief relaxation and delight among his books. In 1891 he was elected a trustee of South Carolina college, and he served for six years.

In December, 1869, Colonel Ferguson married Miss Mary Dorroh, a daughter of Dr. William Dorroh, of Newberry, South Carolina.

Mr. Ferguson is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason and has taken the Council degrees.

His address is Laurens, South Carolina.

RICHARD THOMAS FEWELL

FEWELL, RICHARD THOMAS, banker and mill president, residing at Rock Hill, York county, South Carolina, was born in that county, October 13, 1855. His father, Alexander F. Fewell, was a merchant and farmer—after the war exclusively a farmer; and, in the language of his son, "a self-made man, stern of character, of excellent judgment, whose opinions were always sought and valued—one who sought no offices or titles and lost no friends—liberal, public-spirited."

In boyhood Richard Fewell's health was not vigorous. He passed his early years in the country on a farm. He says significantly that his earliest interest in his childhood was "the wish to do my duty." On account of limitations of health, and trouble with his eyes, he worked for two years upon a farm. Overcoming very serious difficulties in his determination to give himself some educational advantages, he was able to attend the Ebenezer academy, and, after acting as clerk for two years, to spend one year at the King's Mountain Military school, and later (in 1875) to take a course of study at Eastman's Business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

He began business for himself, June 1, 1876, in the firm of Ivy & Fewell; but after ten years this partnership was dissolved and the firm became R. T. Fewell & Company, the name under which as partner and manager he conducted a large business until "after the fire" in 1898. The firm then discontinued their general merchandise business, but Mr. Fewell has continued a business in fertilizers, lumber and coal. In 1895 he organized the Arcade Cotton mill, with a capital of $100,000, and he is still (1907) president of that corporation. He is also president of the Bank of Rock Hill, which he organized in 1903. With J. M. Cherry, he built and owned the Rock Hill Water Works and the Electric Street Railroad System of Rock Hill. Besides the corporations and institutions of which he has been president or a large owner, he was a charter member and a mover in organizing the Savings Bank of Rock Hill, the Globe Cotton mill, the Standard Cotton mill, the Rock Hill Oil mill, and the Rock Hill Construction company. Indeed, he has been a director in every considerable business enterprise which has been started at Rock Hill since his own business life began in that community. He was connected with the local militia from 1875 to 1891, having served as lieutenant.

He belongs to the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the board of governors of the Commercial club, and of the Piedmont club, of Rock Hill.

By religious convictions he is identified with the Presbyterian church. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He finds amusement and exercise in bowling.

Young Americans who are hoping for a success in life that shall make them more useful to others as they increase in influence will be interested in the very practical suggestions which Mr. Fewell offers to his younger fellow-citizens, as the results of his own observation and experience in the life of a business man who has been prominently identified with all the business interests of his part of the state. He writes: "Be invariably prompt in keeping every engagement. Try to excel in anything you may undertake, and concentrate your mind upon it, making a study of your business. Be broad and liberal toward others, but just. Grant every one a right to an opinion. Remember that when you lose your temper you lose your point." And if these paragraphs fall under the eye of any South Carolina boy who feels that his lot in life is hard because he does not inherit wealth, let him note especially the opinion which Mr. Fewell gives in his last sentence to young Carolinians: "It is a curse for a boy to have too much money to spend. If you are working for money, save it, and work rather to excel than merely to make money for the time, and you will have more money as the result later."

RUFUS FORD

FORD, RUFUS, pastor of the Baptist church at Marion, South Carolina, was born in Marion county, South Carolina, August 22, 1852. His father, E. B. Ford, was a farmer and "magistrate,"—"a man of deep sympathy—always a friend of the poor, and especially a friend of the wives and widows of soldiers during the War between the States—a peacemaker, who for the twenty-five years while he was an officer of the law always used his office rather to settle differences than to favor litigation." His mother was Anna Jane Herring. On both sides he is descended from English ancestry who came to America in the colonial period.

A healthy boy, he early learned something of work on the farm; and the regular tasks of physical toil prescribed to him in his boyhood and youth, and varied by such amusements in fishing, hunting and bathing, as come to boys in country life, he regards as upon the whole "a discipline which was morally and physically good." His mother died when he was but three years old; but she made a strong impression upon her son, of whom she said even at that early age, "If he lives, he will yet preach."

The disorders of the War between the States, beginning when he was but nine years old, interfered with his schooling and his systematic preparation for college. But after the war he studied at Marion academy and at Wake Forest college, North Carolina, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878. Two years of professional study followed, at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. He had supported himself for several years, from the time he was eighteen, by work as a clerk and bookkeeper at Nicols, South Carolina. His own personal preference drew him to the work of the Christian ministry. From 1879 until 1890 he was pastor of country churches in Marlboro county. From 1890 to 1895 he was pastor of the Baptist church at Newbern, North Carolina, and from 1895 to December, 1905, he was pastor of the Baptist church in Bennettsville, South Carolina. On the date last named he became pastor of a Baptist church in Marion, South Carolina, where he still (1907) remains.

In addition to his regular pastoral work, he has served on several different boards of church work, and for the past nine years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Marlboro graded school. During the period of his pastorate at Bennettsville, the congregation to which he ministers has erected and paid for an enlarged and handsome brick church. They have also built and paid for a new parsonage.

The Reverend Mr. Ford has always shown a disposition to identify himself sympathetically, actively and most usefully with the moral, educational and religious interests not only of his parish but of the town and the county in which he has labored.

He married Miss Hattie Temple, April 6, 1880. Of their seven children, six are now (1907) living.

To others who are thinking of preparing themselves for the ministry of the Gospel he wishes to express his conviction that his own work would have been in several respects more effective if he had taken time to complete the full course of study at the theological seminary, and had done some post-graduate study at a university, before he settled in a pastorate.

Asked for a word of suggestion for the young people of South Carolina, based upon his own observation and experience, he writes: "Our young people need to guard against superficiality. Making a good living ought not to satisfy. The Great Teacher said that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' Making a good life is far more than making a good living."

His address is Marion, Marion county, South Carolina.

THOMAS BOONE FRASER

FRASER, THOMAS BOONE, lawyer, and since 1900 a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, was born at Sumter, South Carolina, June 21, 1860. He has chosen for himself, and has steadily followed, the profession of his father, Thomas Boone Fraser, who was a lawyer, a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, state senator, and judge of the third circuit. His mother, Sarah Margaret (McIver) Fraser, died when he was but three years old. The family trace their descent from John Fraser, who emigrated from Scotland and settled near Georgetown, South Carolina.

In his boyhood Thomas B. Fraser was delicate; and he has never had vigorous health. At a private school in Sumter he pursued his preparatory studies, and entering Davidson college, North Carolina, he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B.

From his earliest recollection, he says, "My ambition was to be a lawyer of integrity and ability." He pursued the study of law at home under the guidance of his father, Judge Fraser, and in December, 1883, he commenced practice.

He has always voted and acted with the Democratic party of his state, not being drawn aside from party allegiance into independent action, nor "bolting" on a temporary issue. His fellow-citizens elected him one of the aldermen of his town. In 1900 he was chosen a member of the house of representatives and has been three times reëlected to that office. He was a member of the dispensary investigating committee, appointed in 1905, and is now (1907) chairman of the judiciary committee of the house.

On December 16, 1886, he married Miss Emma M. Edmunds. They have had one child, who is living in 1907.

He says: "I have been more influenced by the Bible than by any other book." A member of the Presbyterian church, he was made a deacon in 1882, and he has been a ruling elder in that church since 1901. He was also a member of the Birmingham assembly (Southern Presbyterian Church), and opposed the

"Articles of Agreement" on the ground that their adoption would be a surrender of autonomy and unconstitutional.

As a lawyer who has been in practice for more than twenty years, and as a South Carolinian who has been a lawmaker for his state since 1900, the opinion of Mr. Fraser should have weight with his fellow-citizens when he writes by way of suggestion to boys and young men the principles which will contribute most helpfully to their success in life: "The greatest need of our people today is reverence for law as law. Disregard of law is well-nigh universal. In the citizen this shows itself conspicuously in 'lynch law,' so-called. If a measure is deemed for the public good, the legislature will enact a law which is clearly forbidden by the constitution. The executive department does not try to enforce, or enforces only in part, laws which do not meet with the executive approval (the dispensary law, for instance). Even the courts overrule long-established principles in order that 'justice' may be done in a particular case."

The address of Mr. Fraser is Sumter, South Carolina.

FRANK RAVENEL FROST

FROST, FRANK RAVENEL, a lawyer, and in the Spanish-American war a captain in the Third United States volunteer infantry, was born at Society Hill, Darlington county, South Carolina, October 17, 1863. His father was Elias Horry Frost, a merchant. His mother was Fanny (Ravenel) Frost. He traces his descent from the Reverend Thomas Frost, M. A., a fellow of Caius college, Cambridge university, England, who came to this country after the Revolutionary war, and who became rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, South Carolina. His grandfather was the Honorable Edward Frost, judge of the court of appeals and court of errors of South Carolina.

His boyhood and early youth were spent in his native state. After fitting for college, he matriculated at Harvard university, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1886.

Soon after graduation he took up the study of law and began to practice in Charleston, South Carolina. He is now a member of the law firm of Smythe, Lee & Frost.

In his political convictions he is identified with the Democratic party, but he has acted independently of the party, and in 1896 voted for McKinley. By religious belief he is affiliated with the Episcopal church, and has been a director of the Young Men's Christian association for many years.

Mr. Frost is a member of most of the prominent clubs and societies in Charleston. He has been a member of several public boards. He is a trustee of the Porter Military academy. He has been friendly to the cause of educating the negro, so long as the negro remains in this country, along lines which will make him as useful and capable as he can be made, and as worthy of respect of all persons as his nature will permit.

He married Miss Celestine H. Preston, April 18, 1900; and they have had two children, both of whom are living in 1907.

The address of Mr. Frost is Charleston, South Carolina.

PHILIP HENRY GADSDEN

GADSDEN, PHILIP HENRY, lawyer, and president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas and Electric company, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 4th of October, 1867, son of Christopher S. Gadsden and Florida I. Gadsden. His father was a civil engineer by profession and held the position of second vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Line railway. He was characterized by great firmness and determination of purpose. Among the earliest known ancestors of Philip H. Gadsden was Thomas Gadsden, of England, a lieutenant in the Royal navy and collector of the port of Charleston in 1722; while among his distinguished ancestors were Christopher Gadsden, general in the Revolutionary army, and Paul Hamilton, secretary of the United States navy.

In youth Philip H. Gadsden's physical condition was good. His special tastes were literary. His life was passed chiefly in the city of Charleston, and his preparatory education was obtained at the Holy Communion Church institute, in Charleston. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1888 with first honor and with the degree of B. A. He studied law at the South Carolina college and was admitted to practice in 1889. He began active life as a clerk in the office of T. M. Mordecai, Esquire, of Charleston, South Carolina, with whom, in 1900, he formed a law partnership under the firm name of Mordecai & Gadsden. The influence and example of Mr. Gadsden's parents have had a marked effect upon his career, but the choice of a profession was determined by his own personal preference.

Up to the year 1899, Mr. Gadsden devoted himself wholly to the practice of law. In August, 1899, he was elected vice-president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas and Electric company. In February, 1903, he rose to the presidency of the same company. In October, 1903, he was made president of the Roanoke Navigation and Water Power company, of Weldon, North Carolina, and in February, 1905, vice-president of the Charleston Light and Water company. He was thrice elected member of the legislature from Charleston county, South Carolina, serving from 1893 to 1898. In February, 1907, he was

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elected vice-president of the Charleston chamber of commerce, and in the following month he was appointed by the mayor of Charleston, under resolution of city council, to go to Germany as a representative of the city of Charleston to investigate the matter of immigration to the South, and on his return he made to the mayor of Charleston a very full report, which has been published by direction of the chamber of commerce.

Mr. Gadsden is a prominent member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias; has been master of a Masonic lodge and chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His life has been so busy that he has found little time for relaxation, and has given no special attention to athletics or any special system of physical culture. He is in the prime of life, with great mental and physical vigor, and occupies an important position in his native city.

In April, 1895, he married Sallie Pelzer Inglesby. She died July 22, 1900, leaving two children, both of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Number 64 Hasell street, Charleston, South Carolina.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS GAMEWELL

GAMEWELL, JOSEPH AUGUSTUS, professor of Latin at Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina, was born in Rutherfordton, North Carolina, on the 3d of January, 1850.

His father, Reverend W. A. Gamewell, was a Methodist preacher of the South Carolina conference, filling several prominent pastorates in the state and serving as presiding elder for a number of terms, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Columbia Female college and president of the board of trustees of Wofford college until the time of his death, he was prominently identified with all the ecclesiastical and educational interests of the Methodist church in his state. Not only Professor Gamewell's father, but his grandfather as well, was a member of the South Carolina conference and a minister of the Gospel. His father married a Miss McDowell, a granddaughter of Colonel Joseph McDowell, who took a prominent part in the battle of King's Mountain. His father's brother was the inventor of the Gamewell fire-alarm, extensively used throughout the country, while another uncle, Frank Gamewell, made a most brilliant record at the South Carolina college, but died in early youth.

In his boyhood he attended private schools at Columbia and Darlington. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Confederate army and served in the Inglis light battery. He was prepared for college chiefly at Darlington. Entering Wofford college, he was graduated with the class of 1871. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. After graduation he taught for four years the Boys' high school at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. In 1875 he was invited to a position in the corps of instructors at Wofford college.

Professor Gamewell has not only discharged faithfully and acceptably the duties of his professorship, but he has also been active in all that concerns the welfare of the college, and he has been particularly useful to the life of the college through his interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian association. He was president of the first association established in Spartanburg, and he is still a member of its board of managers. For nine years he acted as president of the Wofford College lyceum.

On the 17th of September, 1879, Professor Gamewell married Miss Julia McDowell, of Asheville, daughter of Dr. Joseph McDowell. They have had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom have married and are living in 1907.

Professor Gamewell has for some years acted as steward of the Central Methodist church, of Spartanburg.

ARTHUR LEE GASTON

GASTON, ARTHUR LEE, lawyer, legislator, was born in Chester, South Carolina, August 14, 1876, son of Thomas Chalmers and Adelaide (Lee) Gaston. He is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, both American and European, the first known of whom was John Gaston, Grand Duke of Tuscany, cousin to Louis the XII of France, who, on account of his Huguenot affiliations, was banished from his country, and subsequently took up his residence in Scotland.

The first member of this family who came to America was likewise named John Gaston, one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania. His father was William of Cloughwater, of Ireland, whose brother John, who died in America in 1783, was the great-grandfather of Honorable William Gaston, late governor of Massachusetts. John Gaston married Esther Waugh, in Ireland, sometime prior to his coming to the colonies, and held the office of justice of the peace under the crown. He removed to South Carolina about 1751 or 1752, and was the father of twelve children, nine of whom were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

One of the sons, Joseph, was wounded at the battle of Hanging Rock, later was a magistrate for nearly half a century, and was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. In 1830 he was elected to a seat in the legislature of South Carolina, and died October 10, 1836. His wife, née Jane Brown, has passed into literature as one of the characters in "Women of the Revolution."

His oldest son, Dr. John Brown Gaston (born January 22, 1791, and died January 24, 1864), was a physician of note, and married Polly Buford McFadden, who bore him eleven children. Of these, two sons, James McFadden Gaston and John B. Gaston, served as field surgeons throughout the War between the States; two sons, Joseph Lucius Gaston and William H. Gaston, fell within elbow touch at Seven Pines, on May 31, 1862; and still another son, Isaac N., died in the military hospital at Fairfax court-house.

Thomas Chalmers Gaston, another son of Dr. John B. and father of Arthur Lee Gaston, took no active part in the war.

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A. L. Gaston.

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He was born October 4, 1847, and died August 15, 1885. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and early in 1871 formed a partnership with Giles J. Patterson, Esq., which lasted until his death. He was a member of the Democratic state convention, 1876, at which General Wade Hampton was nominated for governor, and was temporary secretary of that convention. In 1876 he was elected solicitor of the sixth judicial circuit, and held that office for eight years. Judge Gage, in writing of him at the time of his death, said: "As a man, Mr. Gaston was of the highest moral type. He entertained the strictest notions of integrity and lived squarely up to them. His nature, while reserved and apparently somewhat austere, was as sympathetic as a child's; he was kind, courteous and generous to the high and low alike. As state's attorney, he was firm and zealous and withal prudent. As a lawyer, no man of his age in the state held higher rank, and with his acknowledged ability and force of character none had fairer promise of still greater distinguishments." The lamented Dawson, editor of "The News and Courier," said of him: "Mr. Gaston was a man of high character, large ability and varied attainments. In public life, and in the line of his profession, he was most encouragingly successful, and, indeed, he was looked upon as one of the younger men in the state who, having risen considerably, was destined to rise still higher."

Arthur Lee Gaston received his preparatory education in the graded schools of Chester, and was graduated from Davidson college, North Carolina, with the degree of A. B. in 1896. He took up the study of law at the University of Virginia in the following academic year, pursuing simultaneously advanced courses in logic, philosophy, history and English literature. He completed his legal studies in the office of Judge George W. Gage, was admitted to the bar in December, 1897, and rose rapidly to conspicuous rank in his profession. In 1900 he was elected a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and was reëlected in 1902, and again in 1904, and served continuously as a member of the judiciary committee of that body. He was also chairman of the dispensary committee, and member of the dispensary investigating committee. He is vice-president and one of the incorporators of the Commercial bank, of Chester; solicitor and one of the incorporators of the Chester Building and

Loan association; vice-president of the Patterson Public Library association; and first secretary and treasurer of the Commercial and Manufacturers' club. During the Spanish-American war he served from May to November, 1898, as first lieutenant of Company D, First South Carolina volunteer infantry.

On December 3, 1902, Mr. Gaston married Virginia Aiken, daughter of the late David Aiken, of Greenwood, South Carolina, and granddaughter of Congressman Aiken, deceased. They have one child, David Aiken Gaston, now (1907) living.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER GERATY

GERATY, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, of Yonge's Island, South Carolina, the originator of a great industry in early vegetables grown on the sea islands off South Carolina coast, and for his very remarkable business of growing hardy, open-air plants on these islands for transplanting and shipping to many other cities, where they reach maturity some weeks earlier than do hothouse plants transplanted to the open air, known and corresponded with as "The Cabbage Plant Man," has attained business success and general recognition by an altogether exceptional line of enterprising activity, which has benefited multitudes of people in many states.

He was born in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, on the 6th of February, 1850. His father, C. Geraty, was a merchant and storekeeper, who never held public office, but was possessed of an active intelligence and a ready and energetic will, as well as of sound principle. His mother, Mrs. Ann (Walker) Geraty, her son describes as "a most practical business woman, who taught me to consider all agreements and verbal contracts as binding as if they had been written, and on every point to make my word my bond in all transactions." Her son ascribes to her influence much of his business success in life. She was a native of Athlone, Ireland. His father was from county West Meath, Ireland, and they were married after they came to Charleston.

From the age of eight until he was twelve he attended the public schools of Charleston in the morning, while in the afternoon and evening he waited upon customers in his father's store. "The most that I have learned," he writes, "has been learned by reading the newspapers and magazines, and especially agricultural bulletins issued by the department of agriculture and by various state colleges." He has been strongly attracted all his life to the reading of history and biography.

When he was twelve years old, in 1862, he left home to take the place of mess-boy on the steamer "Syrine," which was engaged in running the blockade, carrying freight from Charleston to Nassau, in the Bahama Islands. He continued in this service on the "Syrine," making two trips each month, from 1862 until the evacuation of Charleston by the Confederate forces.

He had been led to undertake this service not because of any love for the sea, but simply from the wish to earn his own support and save some money. From his earliest boyhood he had felt a strong desire to live in the country, and service on the sea was only a means to that end. In 1867 he started in business for himself, and in 1868 he formed a partnership in a general merchandise and cotton-ginning business with F. W. Towles at Martin's Point, Wadmalaw Island, Charleston county. Mr. Geraty was eighteen years old and his partner twenty. With their store and cotton gin they bought and took charge of a farm as part of their general business. Acquaintance with his father's customers secured credit for Mr. Geraty with all the merchants of Charleston with whom he wished to deal; and while their joint capital was only about five hundred dollars, they were soon doing a successful business on sea island cotton crops, while at the same time they started the growing of early plants, cabbage and Irish potatoes for shipment to Eastern markets.

Geraty & Towles were the first firm on the sea islands to grow early vegetables for the Northern markets; and the present enormous trucking interests on those islands are a direct outgrowth of this original undertaking, some four or five of the largest truck-gardeners having learned their business by acting as overseers while working on the farm of Geraty & Towles. Their first shipments were to Charleston by river steamer, and thence by the "Adger Line" of steamers to New York. Much of the green truck thus shipped was overheated on the long voyage, and reached the New York market so damaged that Mr. Geraty determined more than twenty years ago to secure increased facilities for rapid transportation.

In 1885, Geraty & Towles bought the Yonge's Island plantation just across the Wadmalaw river from the Martin's Point plantation. Mr. Geraty then devoted himself at once to the effort to have built a branch railroad line to the wharf, to secure quick railroad transportation for fresh vegetables to New York city. This was accomplished in the spring of 1886; and from that time dates the rapid growth of the industry of raising vegetables on the sea islands for shipment to the New York market. For twenty-five years, until 1893, Geraty & Towles continued partners, and they dissolved partnership without any breach in their kindly relations, only because each now had grown sons to join him in an independent business along the lines they had together developed.

The industry which Mr. Geraty began to develop in 1892 is in line with the great discoveries made in recent years by the traveling agents and explorers sent out by the agricultural department of the United States to secure for introduction into American agriculture plants and fruits which by many years of growth under peculiar conditions of soil, climate and moisture have developed through successive generations a hardiness which so influences them that they give remarkable results in early and abundant fruitfulness when transplanted to or sown in new soil similar in climate and conditions of moisture to that in which their plant-ancestors have been growing for decades. All who follow the more recent developments of agriculture know something of the marvelous results which have been produced in our arid lands of the West by planting there wheat which had grown for centuries in other continents under similar climatic conditions; and the still more wonderful hardiness and productivity of the cereals, wheat, barley and oats, which have been imported from the cold uplands of Russia and Siberia and are sown and raised in the newly developed Northwestern lands of the United States and Alaska.

Mr. Geraty made similar discoveries with reference to the development of singularly hardy and early young plants of cabbage. He writes: "In 1892 relatives of my wife from Orangeburg, South Carolina, visited my place in February, and were much surprised to see cabbage growing thriftily in the open field at that season of the year. When they were to return to their home I requested them to take some of these hardy sea island plants and set them out in their own garden. The result was cabbage well headed three weeks earlier than it could be grown from hothouse plants raised there for an early transplanting." Mr. Geraty then sent out plants for tests in nearly all the states east of the Mississippi river; and it proved that cabbage plants grown on the sea islands in the open air were exceptionally tough and hardy, resisting the late freezes and the spring frosts in the states at the North when hothouse or coldbed grown plants raised there were killed.

Since the price of early vegetables grown for market is so much higher for those which reach the market two or three weeks before the average crop, the advantage in growing these hardy sea island plants is at once evident. A rapidly developing and very prosperous business has resulted for Mr. Geraty. "Ten years ago," he writes, "sixty pounds of cabbage seed sowed on two acres of land supplied the demand for these early plants. In 1906 I have sowed two tons and a half of cabbage seed on one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and orders are already booked for more plants than I can possibly supply this coming spring." In 1907 three tons of seed was used and the demand for plants could not be fully supplied. Plants are shipped by the full carload to all states east of the Mississippi river, and in some cases to points west of the river. Until the last five years Mr. Geraty was the only man who dealt in these sea island plants. There are now about forty other dealers.

On the 8th of February, 1872, Mr. Geraty married Miss Sarah Ann Ray, daughter of John D. Ray and Maria Smoak Ray. They have had one daughter and seven sons, and three of their sons are living in 1907.

Mr. Geraty is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Calhoun lodge of the Knights of Pythias, connection with which he retains by special dispensation from Leo XIII. In politics he is a Democrat. His favorite sport, amusement and mode of relaxation, he writes, has always been "reading." "I spend all my spare time reading, and besides scientific agricultural reading, I find my keenest pleasure in history."

In order to perpetuate the business, the William C. Geraty company has been formed. Of the stock of this company, which is held entirely by the family, the eldest sons, John W. Geraty and Charles Walker Geraty, own a majority, and after the death of their father, which occurred on Tuesday morning, December 17, 1907, they assumed absolute control of the business.

The blessing pronounced upon the man who "makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before" is evidently deserved by one whose life-work has developed so peaceful and beneficent an agricultural industry as Mr. Geraty has developed in vegetable growing on the sea islands of South Carolina.

To the young people of his state he offers this advice: "Devote your time and energy to some one line of work which you find congenial; then make a specialty for yourself in that line, and do your best to produce an article well above the average. Do not let the gaining of money be the greatest consideration; but work for the general good of your community and your race."

THOMAS BENTON GIBSON

GIBSON, THOMAS BENTON, banker, and vice-president of the Marlboro Cotton mills, is a type of what determination and patient perseverance can accomplish in these years when the rapidly developing manufacturing interests of South Carolina offer rich rewards for business enterprises and good judgment.

He was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, January 17, 1851. His father, Nelson M. Gibson, was a farmer and served as captain in the Confederate army during the War between the States, descended from a sturdy line of Scotch ancestry; and while a devout Methodist, not narrowly sectarian in his religious views. Thomas and Nelson Gibson, brothers, who came from Virginia about 1760 with their widowed mother, settled ten miles northeast of Rockingham, in Richmond county. Their family was originally from Scotland.

One of the brothers of Mr. Thomas Benton Gibson's father was an able and conscientious Methodist minister. Another brother, Nathan Gibson, about 1830 moved to Ohio; but before he left North Carolina he had represented Richmond county for several terms in the state legislature.

Born in the country and living as a boy upon a farm, T. B. Gibson nevertheless had a mechanical turn of mind, and "was never satisfied at spare moments unless he could be in his father's shop tinkering on something." He feels that the systematic life to which his father trained him on the farm had much to do with the development of traits of persistent, systematic toil which have given him success in his business undertakings. He had great difficulties to overcome in acquiring even a common school education. The "old-field schools are all I ever attended, and these I attended very little after I was fifteen years old," he says.

He was but ten years old when the war broke out. His father and his older brother were both in the Confederate army. He was the support of the family—the only one to whom his mother could look; and he took care of a family of six girls and a younger brother, besides the negro women and children. "When General Sherman passed through, in 1865, the Seven-

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teenth army corps, under General Blair, camped on my father's plantation. They destroyed everything above ground, and took off all the able-bodied negro slaves, leaving only the negro women to be taken care of."

The War between the States and its consequences thus made it impossible for Mr. Gibson, who was but fourteen when the war closed, to secure a college or even an academic education. He worked on his father's farm until he was of age. The next year, he writes, "I hired to my father for eight dollars per month, furnishing my own clothes, and I saved out of that year's earnings about seventy-five dollars. The next year he gave me a one-horse farm of poor land, which he valued at a thousand dollars, and I made the crop that year, hiring the crop gathered."

For the six years immediately succeeding he was a clerk in the store of R. J. Tatum (where the town of Tatum is now situated). In 1879 failing health led Mr. Gibson to return to his farm, and two years of farm work restored his health. He began the mercantile business with his cousin, F. B. Gibson, at Laurel Hill, North Carolina, where he remained four years, returning in 1885 to his old homestead, which is now in the center of the village of McColl. In 1884 the South Carolina Pacific railway, the first railroad built in that county, was constructed from the state line to Bennettsville; and the town of McColl was located on Mr. Gibson's plantation. The village grew slowly until 1891, when the ground was broken for the first cotton mill. This modest venture in manufacturing, which started with a capital of about fifty thousand dollars, was the beginning of a company which today keeps forty-five thousand spindles whirling and is capitalized at one million dollars, "chiefly home capital, very few shares being owned north of the Mason and Dixon line."

Mr. Gibson has been president of the Bank of McColl since it was organized in 1897. He is now vice-president, has been president, and president and treasurer, and secretary and treasurer, of the cotton mills at McColl since their organization; and since the five cotton mills were consolidated into the Marlboro Cotton Mills company, he has been president of the company.

He is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served as a steward in that church for over ten years. He has been a director of the South Carolina Pacific Railway company continually since the road was built in 1884. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the public schools of McColl, and was one of the principal contributors to the erection, recently, of a central graded school building, erected by public subscription at a cost of over twelve thousand dollars. While Mr. Gibson's spirit of enterprise, hopefulness, and ambition for the town has had a strong effect for good upon the development of McColl, the gradual cutting up of what he styled his "one-horse farm" into village lots has given to Mr. Gibson a large part of the benefit of that "unearned increment" which comes from the massing of population upon small areas of land. A population of over twenty-five hundred people, with one bank, three churches, a good school building, has grown up rapidly upon Mr. Gibson's old cotton field; and the prosperity which has come to Mr. Gibson as a consequence his fellow-citizens rejoice in, because he has shown from the first a disposition to inaugurate and administer important business enterprises with a public spirit which has brought a degree of prosperity to all the inhabitants of the place, and not to himself alone.

In his own childhood, and since he established a home of his own by marriage, Mr. Gibson has enjoyed deeply and steadily the influences of home; and he does all that lies in his power to promote the erection of comfortable and commodious dwellings and buildings of all kinds, and to encourage the beautifying of the grounds and houses of the community.

He was married May 12, 1886, to Miss Sallie Belle Tatum; and of their seven children, six are now (1907) living.

To the boys of South Carolina who are planning to make their lives not only successful for themselves, but useful to the community, he offers this advice: "First, get an education at any cost (except at the cost of health); let tobacco, cigarettes and whiskey alone; learn to depend upon your own careful judgment, knowing that without well-wrought plans, thoroughly studied, there can be no permanent success; and when you have decided upon the work in life for which you are best suited, stick to it. There is nothing like perseverance."

His address is McColl, Marlboro county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM GODFREY

GODFREY, WILLIAM, of Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina, vice-president of the Cheraw and Lancaster railroad, and senior member of William Godfrey & Company, lumber manufacturers, was born near Cheraw, in Chesterfield county, on the 2d of November, 1870. His father, Samuel G. Godfrey, was engaged in railroading. His mother was Mrs. Harriett E. (Powe) Godfrey, the great-granddaughter of Thomas Powe, who in 1740 removed from Virginia to Cheraw, South Carolina. His father's great-grandfather was also of Virginia birth, and removed to Cheraw, South Carolina, in 1750.

His boyhood was passed in the country, and from early years he worked systematically upon a farm; but during four years of his youth, from sixteen to twenty, he was a student at the South Carolina Military academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. In January, 1891, he took the position of agent for the Seaboard Air Line railway at Hoffman, North Carolina, thus beginning the work of life in the occupation which had been that of his father. In 1894 he began business for himself at Cheraw, organizing and rapidly building up a large business for the manufacture and sale of lumber. He organized the Cheraw and Lancaster railroad, in 1900, of which he is now a vice-president. As his business grew he took in partners for its further development; and he is now the senior member of the firm of William Godfrey & Company, lumber manufacturers. This company has seven plants in Chesterfield county, two in Kershaw county, and one in Cumberland county, North Carolina, and employs from three hundred to four hundred men. He has recently become interested in establishing a line of steamers between Cheraw and Georgetown. Mr. Godfrey has been prominent among the large lumber manufacturers of the South, and has served as president of the South Carolina Lumber association. He was one of the originators of the rules of inspection of yellow pine lumber, and he compiled the collection of rules known as "Rules of 1905," under which all yellow pine lumber in the United States is now bought and sold. Mr. Godfrey is allied with the Democratic party, and whatever the issues in his state, he has uniformly supported the principles and the nominees of that political organization.

In religious belief he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the 29th of December, 1897, Mr. Godfrey married Miss Cora H. Page, daughter of A. H. Page, of North Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907.

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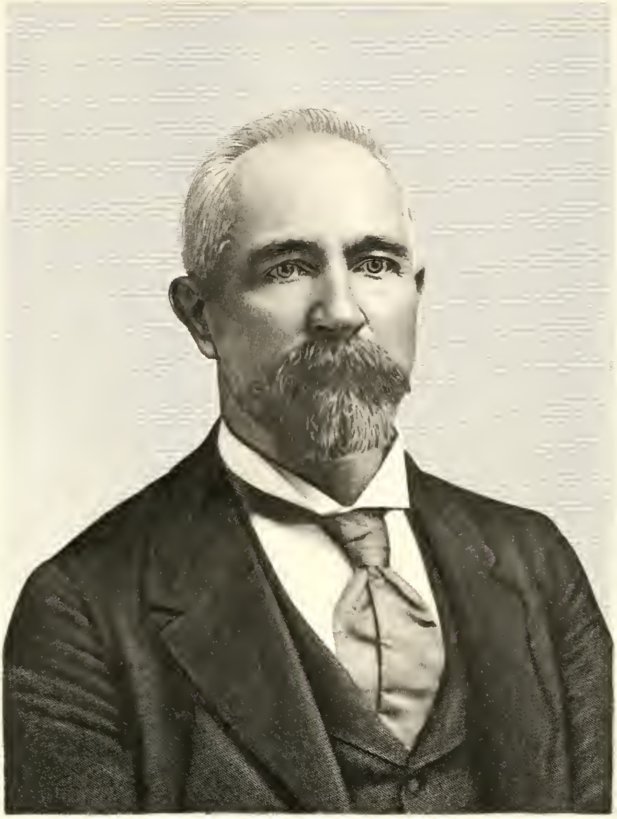

Yours Truly
N. J. Gooding

WILLIAM JAMES GOODING

GOODING, WILLIAM JAMES, of Crocketville, Hampton county, South Carolina, member of the state legislature from 1858 to 1861; sheriff of Beaufort district, 1866 to 1868; county treasurer of Beaufort county, 1877 to 1878; treasurer of Hampton county, 1878 to 1880, and a member of the Constitutional convention in 1895,—was born near the Savannah river in Barnwell county, South Carolina, on the 9th of November, 1835.

His father, James Alexander Gooding, was a planter who had served from 1840 to 1848 as tax collector for Prince William parish in the Beaufort district, and is remembered throughout that region for his fair dealing and his industrious, upright life. He traced his descent from Thomas Gooding, who came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Dighton, Massachusetts. His mother was Mrs. Mahala (Gray) Gooding.

A sturdy and vigorous boy, passing his early years in the country, he was fond of study and equally fond of out-of-door sports. While still a small boy he was taught all kinds of farm work which he had the strength to undertake; and while he was not constantly engaged in this work, he grew through boyhood to manhood, developed and trained by working with his hands, until he was familiar with all kinds of labor on the farm and knew something about managing other laborers. Meanwhile he had attended the home schools and Ligon's academy, at Sandy Run, Lexington district, South Carolina. He passed one year in the South Carolina Military academy, at Columbia, South Carolina; but his father's death made it necessary for him to return to his home in order to help his mother in the management of the plantation. His opportunities for regular attendance at school were thus shortened, but he had acquired a taste for study and for reading ancient as well as modern history; and throughout his life he has shown an interest not merely in the current news, but also in the current literature of the land.

In 1857 he established himself as an independent farmer in Beaufort (now Hampton) county. He took an active interest in the discussions which preceded the outbreak of the War between the States. In speaking of his life, he says that he was "drawn to choose planting and farming as a profession, because the country offered at that time few occupations outside of agriculture; and love of country life, with the independence assured the farmer, together with the examples of men who, while they lived by managing farms and plantations, had risen to eminence in various walks of life, led him to make it his constant hope and endeavor to be a useful citizen of his state as well as a farmer." Two years after he established himself in Beaufort county he was elected by his fellow-citizens to represent Prince William parish in the state legislature, filling this position from 1858 to the outbreak of the war in 1861. In the militia of South Carolina he had served as adjutant of the Twelfth regiment of infantry from 1856 to 1858, and as major and lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment from 1858 to 1861. Becoming a volunteer in the Confederate army, he served as captain of Company D of the Twenty-fourth infantry, South Carolina volunteers, resigning in 1862. From 1863 to 1865 he served as lieutenant in Company D, Eleventh South Carolina infantry. He was severely wounded in the head on the 9th of May, 1864, in the engagement of Swift Creek, between Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia; and as a consequence he was detailed for duty in the war tax department as assessor of war taxes for Beaufort district, South Carolina, in the winter of 1864, and he served there until the close of the war.

In 1866 he was elected sheriff of the Beaufort district, serving until 1868. Nine years later he was chosen treasurer of Beaufort county, filling that position from 1877 to 1878, and he was treasurer of Hampton county from 1878 to 1880.

A Democrat in politics, he was county chairman of the Democratic party from 1882 to 1886; and he was a member of the Democratic state committee during the same years. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of South Carolina, taking an active part in the work of that convention. During the forty years from 1856 to 1895 he served on many local boards in various capacities, evincing a public spirit and an interest in the public welfare which led to his choice by his fellow-citizens repeatedly for such positions.

Of his religious convictions he says: "In my youth I favored the Baptists, but I now prefer the Presbyterians, although I am not affiliated with either."

On the 4th of September, 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth Annie Terry, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Terry, of Beaufort district. She died on the 22d of May, 1894. Of their four children, two sons and two daughters, all are living in 1907.

He is a Mason and has been master of his lodge, and he was at one time a Dictator in the Knights of Honor, although he is not now affiliated with either of these orders. His favorite forms of exercise and recreation have been fishing, shooting, "and a little work and study."

To the young he commends "a definite object set before one for attainment; truthfulness; honesty; and healthful physical exercise in congenial work."

ROBERT PICKET HAMER, JR.

HAMER, ROBERT PICKET, Jr., was born in Darlington county, April 10, 1863. His father is a planter and manufacturer. On the father's side descent is traced to English immigrants who settled in Maryland about 1750. The mother, Mrs. Sallie McCall Hamer, who has exerted a most powerful and beneficent influence upon the life of her son in every way, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and her first ancestor in America was William McCall, who came from Ireland to the colonies in 1770.

From his earliest boyhood his ambition was "to make of himself a good farmer." He lived in the country, twenty-two miles from a railroad and the county-seat. He had excellent health and high spirits. Daily duties were assigned him about the home, and he was also required to work on the farm as a training for later life. When a boy he was given a small piece of land that he might work it for his own profit. He was required to keep a strict account of the outlay upon that land and the income from the crops. He had to pay for all the fertilizers used on it and for all labor done on it other than what he himself chose to do; and his father gave the son his note, bearing interest for whatever was due him from the crop above the expenses incurred in making it.

He attended the Little Rock high school and the Bingham school, in North Carolina, and was graduated from South Carolina college with the degree of A. B. in June, 1885. On February 4, following, he entered formally upon the active business of life by engaging in farming at Little Rock. His own decided preference led to the choice of this life work. That he has made it a decided success is evidenced by the fact that he is now the most extensive planter in South Carolina. He cultivates land in four counties in this state and in two counties in North Carolina, and runs, in the aggregate, one hundred and sixty plows. Soon after commencing planting on a large scale he became interested in the manufacture of cotton. He became a director of the Dillon Cotton mill, and president and treasurer of the Hamer Cotton mill. He has been postmaster at Hamer for the last fifteen years,

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Yours Truly
R. P. Farmer Jr.

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general manager of the South Atlantic Cotton Oil mill at Hamer, and agent for the Atlantic Coast Line railway at Hamer for fourteen years. Indeed, the town of Hamer was named for him in 1891. While he has interested himself primarily in agriculture and in manufacturing, and has not devoted himself to politics, he is identified with the Democratic party and has never changed his party allegiance, except that he was not a "sixteen to one" Democrat. He has been for twenty years the chairman of his township Democratic committee, and, for the same period, a member of the county executive committee. He is now (1907) commissary-general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Ansel.

His own liberal education, and the breadth of his outlook upon the educational life and the social tendencies of his state, have led him to take an active interest in the higher education of South Carolina. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the South Carolina college since January, 1904. Since February, 1905, he has been a member of the board of trustees of Clemson college, and was made chairman of the board in April, 1906. He has also been for ten years a member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical society (the state fair); and he was president of that society for the year 1903, and again for the year 1904. During his administration the state fair grounds were moved from the west to the east side of the city of Columbia, and the change, effected in less than six months, was followed by the largest and best fair ever held in the history of the society. There have not been lacking frequent newspaper paragraphs from admirers of Mr. Hamer, suggesting that he is the logical candidate for governor of the state at an early date.

In college he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He is also a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. While he is not a member of a church, his associations through his family are with the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and he is interested in the support of churches of all denominations. While he finds his amusement and relaxation "in attention to his business," he has all his life been fond of the exercise of walking, driving and horseback riding; and he is especially fond of exercise in the saddle. To help young people who ask for suggestions that will lead to success in life, he recommends: "Thorough preparation, systematic methods, careful use of opportunities and of time. Always be sure before you take your stand; but when you have once taken it, stand firm and go forward. Be on the side of right and justice, and not on the side of policy."

His address is Hamer, Marion county, South Carolina

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JAMES DAVID HAMMETT

HAMMETT, JAMES DAVID, by reason of his executive ability and his familiarity with the details of all the business connected with a cotton mill, has been promoted within the last fifteen years from clerk in a mill office through the entire range of offices connected with the business management of a mill, until in 1902, at the age of thirty-four, he became president and treasurer of the Chiquola Cotton mill.

He was born in Greenville, South Carolina, on March 16, 1868. His father, Henry Pinckney Hammett, was a cotton manufacturer, a member of the state legislature, and mayor of Greenville—a man of sterling integrity, indomitable energy and great loyalty to his state and people. He believed that devotion to his own business was the best means of helping those who at the close of the War between the States were left poor and fatherless; and this conviction led him to withdraw from the management of railroads to engage again in cotton manufacturing, that he might furnish employment for as large a number as possible of his fellow-citizens who needed it. His mother, Mrs. Deborah Jane Hammett, influenced her son "for good in all things," and he says, "I owe more to her than to all others." Jesse Hammett, the first ancestor in America, from whom the family trace their descent, came to this country from England just before the Revolutionary war and settled in Maryland. The family have been planters in successive generations, until Mr. Henry Pinckney Hammett, with his father-in-law, William Bates, began the manufacturing of cotton.

Born in Greenville, "which at that time was no more than a village," J. D. Hammett had a healthy and happy boyhood, greatly enjoying out-of-door sports and hunting. With reference to the good influence upon a boy with regular engagements and occupations when not busy in school, he writes: "In my youth it was my business to drive my father to his office and to remain there with him when not engaged in school; and although I then regarded this as a hardship, I now see the wisdom which my father displayed in carrying out this policy and giving me an insight into his business."

He attended the Patrick school, of Greenville, South Carolina, and the Bingham school, in North Carolina; and for the college course he was matriculated a student at Furman university; but he did not complete the course of study which leads to a degree. Instead, he became a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store in Greenville. After serving as a clerk in 1888, he became collector in a bank in 1889. In 1890 he served as a clerk in a mill office for a year. From 1892 to 1899 he was paymaster of the cotton mill. He became secretary and assistant treasurer of the mill in 1900; and two years later he was made president and treasurer of the institution.

His only military service has been as a private in the militia of his state. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a member of the order of Red Men. In his political relations he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His favorite reading has been history.

On April 20, 1902, he married Miss Lula Scott. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Hammett is still a comparatively young man; but this makes none the less interesting the suggestions which he offers to young Americans: "Do not be afraid to work, and do not try to pick out for yourself the easy positions too early in life. Show that you are willing to do the work, and let the pay take care of itself. I worked for two years as a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery, did the hardest manual labor of my life, and did not know what salary I was getting until I was about to leave my employer."

Mr. Hammett's address is Honea Path, South Carolina.

GODFREY MICHAEL HARMAN

HARMAN, GODFREY MICHAEL, of Lexington, South Carolina, since 1870 editor and proprietor of the "Lexington Dispatch," for many successive years mayor of Lexington and a member of the city council, was born in the city where he still resides, on the 4th of June, 1845. His father, Reuben Harman, was postmaster, sheriff, magistrate and assistant clerk of the court—"a fine business man, generous and popular." The ancestors of the family came from Germany and settled in Lexington county, about four miles from the court-house.

A sturdy boy, passing his youth in the village of Lexington, he was taught as a boy to be industrious and regularly employed. The War between the States broke out when he was but fourteen. He volunteered for service in the Confederate army in April, 1861, and continued in the volunteer service until 1865. He joined the First South Carolina regiment (Gregg's), then entered the Thirteenth South Carolina regiment (from which he was discharged because he was under age), but he later reënlisted in the Twentieth South Carolina regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war.

In 1870 he entered the newspaper business at Lexington, convinced that here was a good opening for a newspaper which would grow to be influential in that section of the state. He has given his time and confined his attention almost entirely to the publishing and editing of the "Lexington Dispatch" for the last thirty-seven years. This has given him a wide acquaintance with all classes of people in his county and throughout the state; and his influence as a writer and publisher has had much to do with shaping the life of the community in which he has lived for the last generation. The confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens has been shown in his election and his repeated reëlection to the office of mayor of Lexington.

On the 24th of November, 1864, he married Miss Pauline Lavinia Boozer, youngest daughter of Judge Lemuel Boozer, of Lexington, South Carolina.

Mr. Harman is a Mason. He is an Odd Fellow, and for twenty-six years he has served as a secretary of his lodge. He is a member of the Royal Fraternal union.

Fully identified with the Democratic party, for forty years he has advocated its principles and supported its nominees. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He professes himself a follower of Izaak Walton in his devotion to the piscatorial art. Throughout his life he has abstained from the use of intoxicants and tobacco; and he suggests to young South Carolinians who wish to attain true success in life, first of all, "abstinence from drink and tobacco." He adds this advice: "Never be idle—for idleness is the source of many crimes."

WALTER HAZARD

HAZARD, WALTER, lawyer and legislator, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, December 25, 1859. His parents were Benjamin Ingall and Sarah Freeborn (Ingall) Hazard. His father was a merchant who was noted for his integrity, energy, firmness of will and business sagacity. He held the office of city and county tax assessor, and also served as assistant chief of the fire department of Georgetown. The earliest ancestors of the family in this country were Thomas Hassard (or Hazard), who came from England, in 1639, and settled in Aquidneck, Rhode Island. None of the immediate family were specially distinguished, but Rowland G. Hazard, a collateral kinsman, was a well-known woolen manufacturer and an eminent writer.

In childhood and youth Walter Hazard lived in the small town in which he was born. His health was good and he was interested in outdoor sports, though he was especially fond of reading and the study of languages. He had no regular tasks to perform and no difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. His preparatory studies were taken at Winyah Indigo Society academy, Georgetown, after which he attended Princeton university, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1877. Three years later he received from the same institution the degree of A. M. The active work of life was commenced in 1878 in the office of Congdon, Hazard & Company, merchants, in Georgetown, South Carolina. In 1880 he founded the "Georgetown Enquirer" and edited the same until 1889, when he retired from journalism. He had studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He entered the political field in 1882, as a member of the state house of representatives, in which he served for two yars. He was again elected for a like term in 1888, and was reëlected in 1890. At the close of this term, in 1892, he was elected to the state senate, in which he served until 1894, when, on account of ill health, he resigned. In 1890 he was a delegate to the famous anti-Tillman convention. He was appointed orator of the day for "South Carolina Day," June 28, 1907, at the Jamestown exposition and delivered the address on that occasion.

Of the books which he has found most useful in preparing him for and carrying on the work of life, Mr. Hazard mentions the Bible, English literature, works on sociology, and the sermons of Frederick D. Maurice, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, and Charles Kingsley. When asked to name the source of the first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life, he said that it could not be definitely stated, but was the outgrowth of school-day influences and of sermons preached by the late Reverend W. T. Capers and Reverend John A. Porter, members of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the choice of his life work he was left entirely free, but his inclinations coincided with the wishes of his parents. In estimating the relative strength of certain specified influences upon his success, he places, first, school; second, home—in which the example and precepts of his mother had a beneficent and enduring effect upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life; third, private study; fourth, contact with men in active life; and fifth, early companionship. His favorite means of amusement and relaxation are boating, hunting and fishing. He is a member of various societies and fraternities, including the Winyah Indigo society, of which he was secretary for five or six years and afterward president and is now its attorney and escheator; the Palmetto club; the South Carolina Bar association; and the Red Cross society. Among other services to his home city may be named that of chairman of the board of trustees of the Winyah Indigo school district, and president of the Georgetown board of trade. He is greatly interested in popular education, and hopes to secure the erection of a new graded school building and the establishment of a public library and a high school. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he has long been an honored member. He has several times been a delegate to the diocesan conventions, and in 1903 and 1905 he was a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

On October 17, 1882, Mr. Hazard was married to Jessie Minnie Tamplet. After her death he was married, December 7, 1897, to Florence Adele Tamplet. Of his four children, two are living in 1907.

When asked for advice and suggestions to help young people to attain success in life, he says that "concentration of purpose and self-denial, undeviating adherence to conviction, absolute truthfulness, unselfish devotion to duties, high ideals and willingness to accept God's will in all things," are essential to the highest success.

The address of Mr. Hazard is Number 117½ Screven street, Georgetown, South Carolina.

EDWARD PALMER HENDERSON

HENDERSON, EDWARD PALMER, son of Daniel S. and Charlotte Fraser Henderson, was born at Walterboro, South Carolina, January 31, 1854. His father was a lawyer, who represented the Colleton district in the state legislature several terms before the War between the States. Daniel Henderson was a man of gentle, kind, serene spirit, fond of his children and most sincerely devoted to his state, for which he gave up all his property and, finally, life itself.

The earliest known ancestors of the family were Daniel Henderson, who in 1790 emigrated from the north of Ireland to Charleston, South Carolina; and John Fraser, who about 1700 came from Scotland and settled near Coosawhatchie.

Edward Henderson's early life was passed in a village; as a boy he was healthy and robust, fond of reading, of hunting, of work in the garden and of active games. He was early inured to toil. When the war ended he was but eleven years of age, and he at once found it necessary to do hard manual work, and plenty of it. He attended to the chores at home, worked some two years as a laborer in the fields, cared for the family garden, clerked in stores, etc., when opportunity offered, and learned to feel that all manual labor is honorable. This feeling was of great benefit to him, enabling him to work better for the benefit of those he loved, and also to improve his own opportunities of acquiring an education.

The influence of the boy's mother was strong upon all the aspects of his life, but especially upon the ethical and spiritual sides. For reading he turned to history, but more especially to biography. The lives of men of energy and character, for example, William of Orange, and George Washington, interested him greatly and helped him. He was also interested in Walter Scott's novels and poems, Hugo's Les Miserables, some of Stevenson's works, some of Dumas's, which, like "The Three Guardsmen," are marked by snap and energy. Tennyson's poems, especially "In Memoriam," the poems of Longfellow, and of Henry Timrod, were also helpful. Education came to young Henderson with difficulty. He was able, however, to take the course in the high school of Charleston, from which he was graduated. This course he followed with a post-graduate course of one year under Mr. William Kingman, principal of the Charleston high school.

Mr. Henderson began the actual work of life when, in 1874, he became clerk on a wharf in Charleston; this he followed up with the work of wharfinger, and later that of bookkeeper. He had, however, from his earliest years, felt a strong drawing toward the law, the profession of his father and of his two elder brothers. As opportunity afforded, he pursued the study of law, and in 1880 was admitted to practice. He now formed a copartnership, at Aiken, South Carolina, with his brother, D. S. Henderson, and has since that date constantly practiced his profession at that place. From January 1, 1880, the Henderson law firm was entitled "Henderson Brothers," and was composed of D. S. and E. P. Henderson. On January 1, 1899, P. F. Henderson, son of D. S. Henderson, was admitted, and the firm name was changed to "Hendersons," and so continues.

Edward P. Henderson has never sought nor held political office. From 1876 to 1883 he served in a rifle company. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Johnson Hagood as judge advocate of the Second brigade, first division of the volunteer state troops, and served two years. Since 1884 he has been a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and since 1886 treasurer of his church in Aiken.

Mr. Henderson commends to young Americans the observance of the Sabbath, the cultivation and preservation of the home as one of the chief foundations of American liberty, the maintenance of strict integrity in business relations, the care of the body and physical health, observance of regular hours of work and rest, respect for the laws of the land, trust in God, and earnest effort to win the approval of the Divine Presence.

Mr. Henderson's life for twenty-eight years has been largely absorbed in the work of the law. His firms have been engaged in all of the important cases in and near Aiken county. The published reports of the supreme court of South Carolina, and records of the United States court for that state, show the number and nature of the cases engaged in. Mr. E. P. Henderson has given personal attention to nearly every case his firm has managed in that period, and he has appeared in the trials of a large majority of them. His special talent is in the preparation of cases, and in the management of the lucrative practice of the business of his firm. He has taken part in many of the business enterprises in his locality and is adviser for many corporations in his county. He was elected one of the vice-presidents of the State Bar association for the year 1906.

The community in which he lives respects him as a man and trusts him in every way. His record with all the judges of the courts of his state is that he is competent, careful, always prepared, and fair. By his own efforts he has acquired a competency in his life work, and his financial credit is excellent. He is a responsible officer in the Presbyterian church and values highly this position. He is very happy in his family relations and feels that God has been good to him indeed.

On October 11, 1883, Mr. Henderson married Miss Harriett Lee Johnson. They have had five children, three of whom are living in 1907.

His address is Aiken, South Carolina.

CHARLES HAMMETT HENRY

HENRY, CHARLES HAMMETT, son of J. B. and Mary E. Henry, was born at Greenville, South Carolina, September 19, 1871. His father was engaged in the cotton business.

Charles Henry as a boy enjoyed excellent health and was fond of outdoor exercise. His youth was passed in Greenville, South Carolina. He attended Furman university two years, but did not graduate, withdrawing on account of temporary trouble with his eyesight. The lines of reading which most appealed to him were history, political economy and psychology.

Among the influences which have most affected the life and character of Mr. Henry may be named: home, school, and association in early life with able business men. His choice of occupation was determined by circumstances. His active life work began in 1890. He accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Camperdown Cotton mills in Greenville. After two years spent at this work, he went into the newspaper business in 1891, and, with the exception of two years, he has followed this work continuously ever since. In 1900 he established the "Spartanburg Journal," a daily newspaper which has achieved great success. Of this paper he is sole owner, editor and manager.

Mr. Henry is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His views are liberal and tolerant on all subjects. To the young he commends, above all things, the development of character, supplemented by habits of energy, system, persistence and determination, and the cultivation of resourcefulness and self-reliance.

On September 29, 1897, he married Ruth Petty, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles Petty, of Spartanburg. Two children are still (1907) living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

WILLIAM GODBER HINSON

HINSON, WILLIAM GODBER, planter, and a pioneer in practical agricultural drainage and in the use of commercial fertilizers in South Carolina, was born on James Island, Charleston county, December 23, 1838. His father, Joseph Benjamin Hinson, was a planter "whose keen sense of justice and the judicial fairness of whose mind" strongly impressed those who knew him. His mother was Mrs. Juliana (Rivers) Hinson, and through her he is descended from Captain Robert Rivers, who came from England about 1710 and settled on James Island. Benjamin Stiles, who came from England a little later and settled on James Island, as well as Captain Joseph Hinson, who came from Bermuda in 1797 to make a home for himself on James Island, are among the more prominent of his kinspeople in earlier generations. To his mother he feels that he is greatly indebted for the elements of moral and spiritual training.

Born in the country, he had for the most part good health in his childhood, and he knew the interests and occupation of boys who grew up upon a farm or plantation in the second half of the last century. The circumstances of his father's family were such as to relieve him from the need of working to secure the means for an education. He attended the schools of James Island, Bluffton and Greenwood; and, later, he was for a time at Mount Zion academy, at Winnsboro.

The outbreak of the War between the States found him promptly enlisted under the banner of his state, and as lieutenant of Company G in the Seventh South Carolina cavalry he served throughout the war, from 1861 to 1865, and surrendered at Appomattox with the Army of Northern Virginia. During the war he was wounded three times. In the year after the close of hostilities he took up his father's business, that of a planter, at James Island. His own personal preference and circumstances, and the interests of his family, led him to follow his father in this line of life.

In enumerating the influences which have been strongest in his life he places first the home of his childhood and the influence of his family circle, and second, contact with men in active life.

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He has interested himself especially in the drainage of agricultural land. Not only has he studied this for himself, and for the management of his own property, but he has disseminated information among the farmers and planters of his state upon this subject, and he has used his influence in the different agricultural societies with which he is connected to promote scientific drainage and the use of commercial fertilizers. When he began to agitate in favor of these forms of scientific agriculture, immediately after the war, there was great need of public enlightenment upon these matters, which are now much more thoroughly understood by all farmers and planters through the influence of the state agricultural colleges and the agricultural experiment stations, and the literature which these institutions prepare and circulate. Mr. Hinson deserves much credit for his early and prolonged advocacy of drainage and scientifically selected fertilizers.

As a planter he has found that most of his interests, and many of his strongest personal friendships, led him toward membership in agricultural societies. He is a member and director of the Commercial club, but with that exception the organizations to which he belongs are the State Agricultural and Mechanical society (the oldest agricultural organization in the United States, though not chartered until a year after a society in Massachusetts), of which he has been an officer more than thirty years; the South Carolina Agricultural society, in which he has held office nearly as long; and various other organizations which have for their end the advancement of the agricultural interests. For some time, when it was a large and influential body, he was president of the Farmers' Alliance, which, in recent years, has been largely superseded by other organizations.

His religious associations and convictions identify him with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Democrat, and has never acted with any other political party or organization. He has never married.

While Mr. Hinson speaks with great modesty of his own life as "simple and retired," those who have watched the development of the agricultural interests of South Carolina give him credit for example and achievement which have been of very material advantage to his neighborhood and to the state.

His address is Charleston, South Carolina.

GEORGE JUDSON HOLLIDAY

HOLLIDAY, GEORGE JUDSON, farmer, merchant and dealer in real estate, a lawyer by professional study, although he has never practiced his profession, and a state senator, was born June 10, 1875, at Galivant's Ferry, South Carolina, where he still (1907) resides. His father, Joseph William Holliday, a farmer and merchant, had been county commissioner of Horry county, and left a considerable estate. He had refused several political honors; and he is described by one who knew him as "a man of great strength of character, possessed of a wonderful amount of energy and determination, and of a great store of common sense—a man whose pungent and practical sayings are still quoted in Horry county." His mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Grissette Holliday, strongly influenced his moral and spiritual life, although she died on his fourteenth birthday.

His father's ancestors were of English and Welsh descent, while his mother's family, Huguenots, came from France and settled on the southern coast of South Carolina. Among his father's kinspeople several have been prominent in the history of Virginia as statesmen and educators. Governor Holliday was known as "the governor with a conscience." His mother's father, R. G. W. Grissette, was a state senator from Horry county.

Born in the country, having frail health as a boy, George Holliday grew stronger by indulging in out-of-door sports, hunting, fishing and horseback riding. While the circumstances of his family were such that he did no work from motives of self-support, he was required by his father to work on the farm, "to hoe and to plough," and he was charged with the especial duty of looking after the cattle, to see that they were properly fed and housed. Entirely apart from reasons of economy, his father required all his children to work, "the daughters to learn to cook and sew and do housework," the sons "to do thoroughly well any work that came to hand, if their assistance were needed, in farm or store."

The family removed to Marion when he was twelve years old, especially to secure better school facilities for the children.

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His father purchased the old Planters hotel; and as a boy he served as clerk there, and among the guests and traveling men from various states and counties he formed many interesting acquaintances; and he believes that his acquaintance with trade and business interests of all kinds, and whatever facility he has in meeting men for the transaction of business, is in large part due to the early experience and the wide acquaintance which he acquired in hotel life there.

He first attended the public county schools of Horry county, then the Marion graded school, the Bethel Military academy, Bethel, Virginia; and he took the last two years of the college course at Center college, Danville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1897.

He had already been for two years a member of the faculty of the Hogsett Military academy, of Danville, Kentucky, and he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky at the age of twenty-one, before his graduation from college, and proceeding to Harvard university, he did post-graduate work in law and English from 1897 to 1899. In 1899 he became a clerk and assistant in his father's business of farming and merchandising and real estate at Galivant's Ferry. He had expected to practice law, but his father's health was already undermined, and feeling that he ought to relieve his father as much as possible from business cares and feeling always that strong desire to succeed in whatever he undertook, which had won for him prizes, medals and distinction in his course of study, he soon became deeply interested in business, and after his father's death he purchased from the other heirs the business of his father at Galivant's Ferry.

Mr. Holliday is still a comparatively young man, and the care of his father's estate (of which he is an executor), and his service as guardian of the younger children, together with the prosecution of his own business, has engrossed most of his time. From 1900 to 1902 he was a member of the county board of education in Horry county. He has been a delegate to several of the state Democratic conventions. He is also state senator from Horry county. He has been zealous in the upbuilding and development of the schools of his county, and worked for the interests of the county and state at large.

He is connected with the Baptist church. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. While at school and college he was much interested in athletics, and took several medals and prizes, having represented Center college at the amateur athletic association at Chicago, where he won two medals in the sprinting race, and equaled the world's record for the hundred-yard dash. At Harvard he won several athletic distinctions. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, but of late years he declines to take time from business and professional duties to indulge his fondness for these amusements.

On June 19, 1901, Mr. Holliday married Miss Flora Johnson, daughter of Solicitor John Monroe Johnson, of Marion, South Carolina. Of their four children, two daughters are living in 1907.

His address is Galivant's Ferry, South Carolina.

DANIEL EDWARD HYDRICK

HYDRICK, DANIEL EDWARD, was born August 6, 1860, in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He was the son of Jacob H. Hydrick and Margaret Hildebrand Hydrick. His father was a farmer, a man of marked character, noted for honesty, truthfulness and tenacity of purpose. His mother, who was possessed of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, devoted herself to the education and moral training of her children. To her influence, and to the inspiration derived from her high ideals of life and character, more than to anything else, Daniel Hydrick attributes what measure of success he has achieved.

Daniel Hydrick's maternal grandfather was Jacob Hildebrand, whose wife was Jemima Leonard. His paternal grandmother was an Evans.

Daniel Hydrick's early life was uneventful but pleasant. He enjoyed good health, was fond of reading, but never took much interest in boyish or outdoor sports. His youth was passed in the country on his father's farm. He did all sorts of farm work, and was clerk in a grocery store, and later in a drug store, seeking always to do as well as he could whatever he undertook.

Daniel Hydrick's opportunities for schooling were meager, the terms being short and irregular, but he was determined to obtain a collegiate education and so made the most of the limited opportunities afforded by these schools. He attended Captain Hugh S. Thompson's Columbia Male academy about one-half session. In October, 1876, when sixteen years of age, he entered the preparatory department of Wofford college at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Early in the spring of the next year he went home on account of his mother's last sickness. He kept up his studies at home, however, without the aid of a teacher, returned to Wofford in the fall of 1877 and entered the freshman class. In Wofford he continued until the completion of the junior year, when he was awarded the medal offered by the alumni association for the highest proficiency in general scholarship. Leaving Wofford, Daniel Hydrick went to Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tennessee, and pursued a classical and literary course. At the end of his first year he was given a scholarship for proficiency in Greek. He was graduated in May, 1882, with the degree of A. B. He took with him, also, certificates showing that he lacked but two branches of having completed the course leading to the degree of A. M. He was offered a post-graduate fellowship in the department of English language and literature, but declined it.

The studies which have done most for Mr. Hydrick are the classics, the English language, literature and history. The masterpieces of thought and expression are, in his judgment, of inestimable value, and, at the head of the list, he unhesitatingly places the Bible and Shakespeare. The influences of his mother, private study, school, contact with men, and early companionship, may be noted as the forces which have most affected his life.

In October, 1882, he accepted the principalship of the Darlington Male academy, where he taught for three years. At the end of this time he gave up the school, studied law, and in 1886, at the spring term of the supreme court, was admitted by that body to the bar. He practiced in Spartanburg until elected circuit judge. For about eight years he practiced with Captain John W. Carlisle, as Carlisle & Hydrick. From 1894 until 1905 he practiced at Union, South Carolina, with J. A. Sawyer, as Hydrick & Sawyer, and from the fall of 1895 to January, 1900, he practiced with Honorable Stanyarne Wilson, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, as Hydrick & Wilson. From 1895 to 1900, Mr. Hydrick served as county attorney. In 1897 he was elected to fill the unexpired term in the South Carolina house of representatives; in 1898 he was reëlected for a full term; in 1900 he was elected state senator, and in 1904 was reëlected.

As an able, scholarly and conscientious lawyer, Mr. Hydrick won a commanding position at the bar and in the councils of his state. In 1905, by an act almost unprecedented in the legislative annals of South Carolina, a judge whose term was expiring was set aside; and on the first ballot Mr. Hydrick was elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit.

Judge Hydrick is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and the State Bar association. Since 1902 he has been eminent commander of Spartanburg Commandery, Number 3, Knights Templar. He is a member of

Oasis Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity at Wofford college.

Judge Hydrick is a lifelong Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He enjoys horseback riding and is fond of bird shooting, but he has not devoted much time to outdoor sports. Upon every young American he would impress the conviction that there is no royal road to success, and the necessity of being honest, sober and industrious. These virtues, he believes, coupled with even a moderate degree of ability, with high ideals of the duties and responsibilities of life and a tenacious purpose to do something worth while, will not only insure success, but peace, happiness and wealth.

On October 24, 1882, Judge Hydrick married Rosa Lee, daughter of Major John A. Lee, of Spartanburg. Four children have been born of this marriage, two girls and two boys. All are now (1907) living.

His address is 47 Lee street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JOHN MURCHISON JACKSON

JACKSON, JOHN MURCHISON, merchant and farmer, residing at Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, was born at Clio, in that county, on the 23d of May, 1853, the son of Owen Jackson.

His mother's family trace their descent from Philip Murchison, who married Miss Margaret McRae, and emigrated from Inverness, Scotland, about 1775, settling first at Wilmington, North Carolina, shortly afterward removing to Fayetteville, North Carolina, and subsequently to Selkirk, Marion county, South Carolina. His father's grandfather, Edward Jackson, came from Virginia just at the close of the Revolutionary war and settled on Cat Fish creek, in Marion county, South Carolina. The history of Marion county, by W. W. Sellers, contains sketches of several members of the Jackson family.

In his early years slender of physique and frail in health, he feels that he owes his later good health to the out-of-door country life he knew in his boyhood. Fishing and shooting were his favorite sports; and to the work which he did on the farm, in assisting his father and brothers in the support of the family, he attributes his good health, while it gave him business-like habits which have been of value to him in later life. His opportunities for attending school were limited, and the facilities offered by the country schools within his reach were meager.

When he was nineteen he left home to take the position of salesman in a country store near Marion, South Carolina. In the fall of 1873 he entered a store at Bennettsville, which was owned by his uncle, John D. Murchison, whom he succeeded in business, January 1, 1884. His attention to business and his integrity and public spirit led his fellow-townsmen to choose him an alderman of the town; and he served as chairman of the first board of public works, which installed the electric light plant of the town. He has also been a trustee of the graded schools of Bennettsville for the last eleven years, and is now chairman of the board.

On the 10th of November, 1887, he married Miss Elizabeth Walker Duval, daughter of Mareen H. H. Duval, who came from

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Maryland and settled in Cheraw, Chesterfield county. They have had seven children, all of whom are living in 1907. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mr. Jackson has served as a steward (and recently chairman of the board) of the Methodist church at Bennettsville for the last twenty years.

Having acquired a competence, Mr. Jackson now exercises only a general supervision of his large business, leaving the details to his employees. He is a Democrat in politics and has uniformly supported the principles and nominees of his party. Horseback riding has been his favorite form of exercise, and the raising of poultry his diversion from regular business. He suggests to the young people of his state, as a key to success in life: "Be perfectly honest in small things as well as great; finish every undertaking which you begin; and never play any game of chance."

JOSEPH TRAVIS JOHNSON

JOHNSON, JOSEPH TRAVIS, lawyer, and member of congress from the fourth district of South Carolina, was born in Brewerton, Laurens county, South Carolina, February 28, 1858. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Medlock) Johnson. His father was a farmer by occupation, and was a highly respected citizen, but never sought or held a public office. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch removed from Virginia to South Carolina about the year 1820.

In childhood and youth Joseph T. Johnson lived in the country. His father died in 1860, and the War between the States swept away nearly all of the property he had accumulated. A little land was left, however, and as soon as he was able to work, the youth was required to assist regularly in its cultivation. His health was good, and the outdoor work, though it seemed hard at the time, promoted his bodily growth and mental development, and, as he was convinced later on, proved of great and permanent benefit. When he was fourteen years of age he sustained an irreparable loss in the death of his mother. From infancy she had exerted a powerful influence upon his moral and intellectual natures, and her last words to him were the expression of a strong desire that he should lead an irreproachable life. He was anxious to obtain a thorough education, but being left alone in the world at this early age, and with very limited means, it was exceedingly difficult for him to make satisfactory progress in his studies. He attended country schools for a while and then entered upon a course of study at Erskine college, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. Afterward he studied law and on June 1, 1883, he began the practice of his profession at Laurens, South Carolina. Here he was successful from the first and became well known as an able advocate. This, however, did not satisfy his ambition. From early years he had felt a strong desire to enter political life. Even when he was only a lad he told people with whom he came in contact that he intended sometime to go to congress, and perhaps to reach even a higher position. While he now feels that all of his early hopes cannot be fulfilled, he has the great satisfaction of having carried out his plan of becoming a member of congress. In this capacity he has served his constituents repeatedly and ably. He was elected to the fifty-seventh congress in 1900, and, by reëlections, became a member of the fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth congresses. As he has always been a Democrat, he was a member of the minority party in congress and was thus prevented from taking an active part in shaping legislation. But in spite of this handicap he rendered excellent service to the country at large, and was especially helpful to the district which he more immediately represented. He has been a careful student of matters of current interest, and has paid special attention to financial affairs. The results of his studies in the last named line may be found in his book on "The Money Question," which was published in 1895, and which was well received.

Mr. Johnson is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Earlier in life he found his principal mode of relaxation in playing chess, but of late years he has had very little time for this or any other amusement.

On July 30, 1890, he was married to Sarah Anderson, and of their six children, five are now (1907) living.

The address of Mr. Johnson is 136 North Converse street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

ADAM CRANE JONES

JONES, ADAM CRANE, merchant, was born in Laurens, Laurens county, South Carolina, June 2, 1855. His parents were Benjamin F. and Katharine F. Jones. His father was a farmer,—honest and energetic, with decided convictions, who served in the Confederate States army throughout the war, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. The earliest ancestors of the family in this country came from Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and settled in the vicinity of the old Ninety-Six district. They bore the family names of Jones, Macbeth, Wilks, and Blakeley. A. C. Jones, a great-grandfather on the paternal side of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His grandfather on the maternal side was of Irish descent, who married a Wilks, settled in Laurens county, and was a Whig in politics. The Macbeth family came from Scotland before 1789. They were stanch Presbyterians, and brought with them their family Bible, which was printed in Scotland in 1642 and contains family records about as far back as 1600. This Bible is now in possession of Mrs. J. H. Oliver, of Cherokee Springs, South Carolina, who is a lineal descendant of John Macbeth, its first owner.

In childhood and youth Adam Crane Jones lived in the country, but within a few miles of a thriving town. He was well and strong. His tastes and interests were divided between books, of which he was very fond; hunting and other outdoor sports, and work on the farm. He was religiously inclined and had a strong desire to obtain an education, but the circumstances of the family were such that he was obliged to spend a considerable part of his time in farm work. Even in boyhood he had to plough and do nearly all the various, and in some instances difficult, kinds of farm labor. The country schools of those days gave very meager educational advantages, but they were the best that were within his reach. Even these were closed to him more than half the time, for he was obliged to work on the farm one year and could attend school only a part of the next year. In 1869, when only fourteen years of age, he attended school in Union county, and there completed his public education. As he could take only a

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part of the prescribed course of study, he was never graduated.

After leaving school he returned to his father's farm in Laurens county. There he remained until September, 1871, when he became a clerk in a store. He chose this occupation in hope that he could support himself and could also have some time in the evenings which could be devoted to study. For two years from 1871 he was clerk in a dry goods store in Clinton; during the next four years he was a clerk in dry goods stores at Newberry. He then became a merchant in Newberry, which business he followed until 1882. In 1883 he was appointed clerk to Captain James N. Lipscomb, secretary of state of South Carolina, which position he held for four years and declined the offer of a reappointment by Major Leitner, who then succeeded Captain Lipscomb as secretary of state. In 1887 he became a salesman, and from that time until 1900 represented various firms, working mostly in South Carolina, but in some instances also in North Carolina. From November, 1900, to March 31, 1905, he was traveling salesman for Arnold, Constable & Company, for South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. At the end of his term of service for this company he again engaged in the mercantile business at Newberry, where he still remains. Of the books which have been most helpful in preparing him for and in enabling him to carry on his work most successfully he names: the Bible; history, especially that relating to the United States and to South Carolina; newspapers and magazines, together with the current literature of the day.

The first impulse to strive to secure the prizes of life came in early youth in the desire to pay his way and to increase his educational advantages. His choice of an occupation was due to his own personal preference. In estimating the relative value of certain specified influences upon his success in life he names, first, that of home, where he was taught to reverence the Bible and honor God; second, school; third, early companionship; fourth, private study; fifth, contact with men of high principle and noble purpose. The sports which he finds most helpful for relaxation are hunting and driving, and he enjoys all kinds of innocent amusement, but he adds that his time has been so completely occupied with business affairs that he has for many years been able to give very little attention to any of them. Mr. Jones is affiliated with several fraternities and societies, including Amity lodge, No. 87, of which he is past master; member Signet Chapter, No. 18; member Columbia Council, No. 5; Oasis Temple, Charlotte, North Carolina; Columbia Commandery, No. 2; Knights of Pythias, No. 75, and member board of trustees; member United Commercial Travelers; the Travelers' Protective association; member Interstate Committee Young Men's Christian association, and has been connected with association work since 1877. His first active work in politics was during the Hampton movement in 1876. He was at this time vice-president of the first young men's Democratic club organized in his county, and strongly advocated the policy of nominating a "straight-out" Democratic party ticket, which policy finally prevailed. Except on the free silver issue, he has always adhered to the Democratic party, but from 1892 until the cause was successful he was earnestly engaged in efforts to secure a prohibitory law in place of the state dispensary. In order to further this interest he decided in April, 1905, to become a candidate for governor in the Democratic primary for 1906. His appeal to the Democrats of the state was "to vote the dispensaries out county by county, and at the same time to elect men to the legislature who will enforce the law and give the people a clean, economical, business administration." He thus represented all Democrats who were opposed to the dispensary system, and all Prohibitionists who would prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in any form. The election was held in November, 1906, and resulted in the overthrow of the dispensary system. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, in which he has held the office of deacon since 1877.

Mr. Jones was married on November 15, 1877, to Lula M. Greneker. Of their four children, three are now (1907) living.

In reply to a request for suggestions as to principles, methods and habits which will most help young people to attain true success in life, he says: "First, a due regard to health; second, the importance of a well-rounded Christian character; third, to learn to do everything in school and in business well; fourth, after learning to do well, learn to do quickly; fifth, to perform the smallest duty as carefully and as well as if much depended upon the manner it was done; sixth, to let your word be as good as your bond in every transaction in life; seventh, to be loyal to your friends, yourself, and your country."

The postoffice address of Mr. Jones is Calhoun street, Newberry, South Carolina.

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WILIE JONES

JONES, WILIE, banker and brigadier-general of the South Carolina militia, was born at Hillsboro, Orange county, North Carolina, on the 17th of October, 1850. His father's name was Cadwallader Jones, and that of his mother, Anna Isabella Jones. His father was a farmer, a lawyer and a soldier. He held the office of solicitor in North Carolina for thirty years, and subsequently removed to South Carolina and became a member of the senate of that state, from York county. During the War between the States he was a colonel of the Twelfth South Carolina regiment, Confederate States army. The earliest ancestors of Mr. Jones' family emigrated to America during the seventeenth century, from Wales, England, Scotland and Ireland. His great-grandfather, James Iredell, was associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and his grandfather, James Iredell, Jr., was governor and United States senator from North Carolina.

The early life of Mr. Jones was passed on his father's plantation near Rock Hill, in York county, South Carolina, where he ploughed cotton and corn when a youth. His health was good and his tastes and interests soon turned to business, political and military life. The whole course of his moral and intellectual life was shaped by his mother, who was a devout member of the Episcopal church. He received a common school education, but was never able to attend college. He began the active work of life as a clerk in a store at Rock Hill, but subsequently, at the age of nineteen, obtained a position in the Carolina National bank, in Columbia, South Carolina, and has remained in this bank ever since, being cashier for twenty-three years, and rising finally to the office of vice-president, which he now holds. Mr. Jones was the architect of his own fortune. He has been a great student of human nature, and much of his success is due to his knowledge of men. He was a member of the state Democratic committee of South Carolina, and has been secretary and treasurer thereof, and its chairman for the past twenty-five years. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of South Carolina in 1895, and colonel of the Second South Carolina regiment in the Spanish war. He was a member of the board of directors of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition, held at Charleston, December 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902. Besides his last military service, he has had large experience as a militia officer, having been a captain of the Governor's guards of Columbia for fifteen years, colonel of the Second South Carolina militia regiment for twelve years. He is now (1907) brigade commander of the South Carolina troops, and is also president of the chamber of commerce of the city of Columbia. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Masonic fraternity. He has always been a member of the Democratic party and of the Episcopal church. The dominant traits of General Jones' character are pluck and energy, joined to a spirit of mildness and to bland and gentle manners, which have contributed greatly to his success in life.

General Jones' postoffice address is Columbia, South Carolina.

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CHARLES HALLETTE JUDSON

JUDSON, CHARLES HALLETTE, LL. D., professor of mathematics and astronomy in Furman university, Greenville, South Carolina, was born in Monroe, Connecticut, April 20, 1820. His parents were both of pure English stock. His father, Charles Judson, was a man of sterling qualities and became one of the most prominent men in his community in business and social circles. He was noted for a high sense of honor, a strict adherence to principle and rare good judgment. While not having a collegiate education, he was by nature gifted with a fine mind, which was cultivated by reading, by keen observation and by association with men of education and culture. His grandfather, James Judson, lived and died in Connecticut, and was distinguished for his sterling worth, business habits and correct principles. The mother of Dr. Charles H. Judson, wife of Charles Judson, was Miss Abi Sherman, and a relative of the distinguished Roger Sherman.

Professor Judson's earliest education was obtained at the public school in his own town. From this he was sent to a high school near his home, taught by a graduate of Yale. He was afterwards sent to New Haven to prepare himself for business. Not long after going to that city he became interested in meetings in one of the Baptist churches of the place. He professed faith and joined the Baptist church. At about the same time, Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding" fell into his hands. These two circumstances combined to change the current of his life. As a result, he resolved upon leaving business and continuing studies. He entered Hamilton Literary and Theological institute, located at Hamilton, New York. He remained there two years and was then compelled to teach for awhile to obtain means with which to prosecute his studies. Ever since that day he has been able to sympathize with the poor boy struggling for an education. He went from Hamilton to Virginia, where he taught several years, and then entered the University of Virginia, where he remained two years. This course helped him to shape his work as a teacher for life. There he formed high ideals as to what a college ought to be, and these high ideals he has had before him for fifty years and more, and this has largely made Furman university what it is.

In 1847 he married Miss Emily Bosher, of Richmond, Virginia. Together they walked life's journey, till May, 1903, when she entered her heavenly rest. Soon after their marriage he began teaching a boys' school in Loudon, Virginia. After two years here he went to Warrenton, Virginia, where he remained teaching one year. While at Warrenton he heard of a vacancy in an institution of learning at Ansonville, North Carolina, and without friends there, or special influence, or even acquaintance in the college or community, he journeyed thither and made application for the position. In 1851, while seeking pupils for this school, he heard of the proposed opening of Furman university, at Greenville, South Carolina, and that a faculty would soon be elected. He applied for the chair of mathematics and physics and was elected. That was a good day for Furman university, Greenville, and for South Carolina. He has filled the chair of mathematics ever since, and even now, in his eighty-sixth year, he still meets with his classes in astronomy, and is in close touch with the classes in mathematics, though the daily routine of that work is thrown upon the shoulders of another. When he became connected with Furman there was no building, no equipment, and only a small endowment. He selected the plans and superintended the erection of the first college building; he purchased the apparatus and equipments, and has led every movement since then for the growth, improvement, enlargement of the buildings, grounds and endowment, and has largely directed in fixing the course of study and the standard of the institution. Until recently he was the treasurer and managed the funds and property, and it was very largely due to his prudence, foresight, personal sacrifices, unremitting watchfulness, and faithfulness, that the college property, funds and equipment were not lost entirely during the War between the States and in the dark days of financial stringency since. The institution has grown up around two men, Doctor Judson and Doctor James C. Furman, the first president. Doctor Judson has for many years been the dean of the faculty, and was for a year or more acting president, and he refused the presidency of the institution.

During the War between the States, Doctor Judson was president of the Greenville Female college, and for several years after the war. In this position he was instrumental in saving that institution also. He managed its affairs with great ability, saved its property, and contributed to its support during seasons of great depression and stringency. In the recent effort to increase the endowment of Furman university he contributed over twenty-six thousand dollars. He is not a rich man, but by frugality, economy and good management he accumulated some means, and he has always been generous, and a liberal contributor to benevolent, charitable and religious purposes. He is a Baptist, not a minister, but has been deacon in the First Baptist church, Greenville, for many years. He is devout, consistent in life, broad in his sympathies, and his fellow-men have the utmost confidence in his exalted character.

Doctor Judson made Greenville his home in 1851, and the upbuilding of Furman university his life work, and nothing has changed his purpose. He has given his life and his property to that institution. He has had the opportunity, time and again, of changing his home and going elsewhere. Twice he was offered the presidency of the Judson institute, Marion, Alabama, and twice that of the Richmond Female institute, Richmond, Virginia, and twice he was offered a professorship in Richmond college. After settling at Greenville he was never a place-seeker, his one aim and ambition being to make Furman university worthy of the people of the state.

As a scholar and teacher he is preëminent. He is well known in the realm of letters and science. His papers have been copied into the leading scientific journals of the day. One of these, "An Investigation of the Mathematical Relations between Zero and Infinity," is noticed in full in the "Analyst" for 1881. He assisted in compiling Wentworth's Geometry, 1879, and published and assisted in revising many other text books on geometry and algebra. As a mathematician he has probably no superior in the South, and few superiors anywhere. More than that, no student ever sat under Professor Judson to learn mathematics and went away, either with or without a diploma in this school, in just the same ethical mood that he came. He was taught mathematics, he imbibed great moral ideas. His idea of life, of duty, of obligation, and manhood, underwent a change as inevitable as that brought about by the science of mathematics in the domain of the pure intellect.

Since the above sketch was written, and was revised by the editor, Professor Judson has been called away. He died at his home in Greenville on January 12, 1907. It is interesting to note that about two weeks before his death the Carnegie Foundation of New York city granted him an annuity of twelve hundred dollars because of his eminence as a mathematician and in recognition of his long term of service as a teacher in one institution.

THE NEW
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Yours truly
John A Kelley

JOHN ALEXANDER KELLEY

KELLEY, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of Joseph J. and Ann J. Campbell Kelley, was born July 20, 1848, in Clarendon county, South Carolina. His father was a farmer, who died when the son was but three years old.

Mr. Kelley's paternal grandfather, Daniel J. Kelley, came from Ireland to America just after the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, Alexander Campbell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was said to have been a very active patriot. Alexander Campbell's parents came from Scotland to America prior to the Revolution.

As a boy John Kelley was strong and vigorous, and manifested a great fondness for hunting and fishing,—amusements which, however, did not result in the neglect of his studies. He was brought up in the town of Manning, Clarendon county, South Carolina. His mother was left a widow when quite young and in poor circumstances. This made it necessary for the boy to cultivate the vegetable garden and do work of every kind about the home until he went to college. To the habits of industry thus early formed he attributes his subsequent success in life, work having become with him a matter of fixed habit.

Among the influences that affected the character and development of John Kelley, the greatest was that of his home, and especially of his mother, whose greatest desire was to see her son become a good and successful man. Education was possible for him only by the surmounting of great difficulties, poverty being the chief. As a mere boy, however, he attended the sessions of the court in his home town and listened to the eloquent speeches made by the attorneys at the bar. These inspired him with an ambition to become a lawyer. In addition, he read history and historical novels. He attended the academy at Manning, taught by John Witherspoon Ervin. As a sixteen-year-old boy, he entered the Confederate army, continuing there for one year. In 1866 he entered South Carolina university and took an elective course. Being poor, he taught school and studied law, receiving books and assistance from Johnson & Johnson, of Marion, South Carolina.

In 1872 he was admitted to the bar. His active life-work began in 1869 as a teacher in Marion county. His chief business, however, has been that of a lawyer. In 1888 he served a term in the legislature of the state. He has always been deeply interested in everything tending to local improvement, and has done much to build up the town. It was through his influence that the new railroad depot was erected, and he organized a cotton seed oil mill which is an important industry. About three years ago he secured the erection of a handsome school academy building in the town, and he has since aroused sufficient interest to induce the voters of the district to provide for another building for the same purpose at a cost of several thousand dollars. He is vice-president of the Bank of Kingstree, in the organization of which he took a prominent part. Mr. Kelley took an active part in the redemption of Williamsburg county from Radical rule. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In the Masonic lodge he has held the office of master and district deputy grand master. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church, of which he is an active member and to which he is a most liberal contributor. The practice of law he varies with attention in summer to his farm and to bird hunting in winter.

Captain Kelley feels that he has made serious failures; these, however, having been due primarily to defective eyesight, which prevented proper application to his studies. To the young he suggests that the acquiring of the habit of early industry will contribute more than anything else to their success.

Mr. Kelley married, October 29, 1872, Elizabeth B. Boyd, daughter of Dr. Robert J. Boyd, of the South Carolina Methodist conference, and Rachel B. Boyd. They have had three children, two of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Kingstree, Williamsburg county, South Carolina.

JAMES PINCKNEY KINARD

KINARD, JAMES PINCKNEY, son of John M. and Lavinia Rook Kinard, was born at Kinards, in Newberry county, South Carolina, July 17, 1864. His father was a planter, and, until his death on the field of battle, captain of Company F of the Twentieth regiment of South Carolina volunteers.

Until seven years of age James Kinard lived in the country. He then moved with his mother to the town of Newberry. Unlike many town boys, however, he was trained to work. The influence of his mother was strong on his moral life. Educational opportunities were available for him in youth only with difficulty; nevertheless, he was enabled to attend, first, the Newberry Male academy, and, later, Newberry college and the South Carolina Military academy. From the last named institution he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. S. Afterward he studied in Johns Hopkins university, from which institution he received in 1895 the degree of Ph. D.

Mr. Kinard began the active work of life as principal of the Male academy at Newberry, South Carolina. Through life he has been a teacher, serving as principal of the Newberry Male academy from 1886 to 1888, as assistant professor of English in the South Carolina Military academy from 1888 to 1891, and as professor of English in Winthrop college, Rock Hill, South Carolina, from 1895 to the present (1907) date. In 1902 he edited "Old English Ballads," and in 1906 he published an "English Grammar for Beginners." He is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religion. On June 20, 1899, he married Lee Wicker. Of this marriage have been born three children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is 339 Oakland avenue, Rock Hill, York county, South Carolina.

JOHN KUKER

KUKER, JOHN, the son of Deiderich H. Kuker and Sophie Oestman Kuker, was born August 27, 1845, in Hamburg, Germany. His father was a civil service employee in the postoffice department, and was characterized by scrupulousness, punctuality and system.

John Kuker in youth possessed rugged health and delighted in athletic sports, boating and sailing especially. His youth was passed in the city of Hamburg, Germany. No regular tasks were required of him. Early education offered him no difficulties. He was graduated in 1864 from the high school of Hamburg. His reading lay in the lines of current literature, political economy, statistics, and kindred subjects pertaining to practical business. The study of botany in school turned his attention to the study of drugs and led to his acceptance of a position in the drug firm of Hasche & Woge, in Hamburg.

In early life Mr. Kuker was trained to habits of method and system. Being always affable and courteous, he enjoyed extensive friendship among people generally, and from these friends he gained much in ideas and knowledge. For a time Mr. Kuker was a pharmacist; later he became interested in general real estate, loans and securities. He has also been alderman and mayor of the city of Florence, serving nine years in the former and one year in the latter capacity. He is president of the Commercial and Savings bank of the city of Florence, vice-president of the Florence Loan and Investment company, and a member of the New York Cotton exchange. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat, and a Lutheran. Traveling during the summer months constitutes his chief relaxation.

To the young, Mr. Kuker says: "Cultivate decision of character, develop individuality, and avoid the listless, mechanical, imitative habits which so many people of good ability fall into. Don't constantly look to others, lest you become hopelessly dependent."

Mr. Kuker was married on August 12, 1870, to Miss Louise Lay. Of this marriage six children have been born, five of whom are living in 1907.

His address is Number 223 Evans street, Florence, South Carolina.

JOHN ADGER LAW

LAW, JOHN ADGER, son of Thomas Hart Law and Anna Elizabeth Law, was born September 19, 1869, at Spartanburg, South Carolina. His father was a clergyman, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Spartanburg and district superintendent of the American Bible society. He was a consecrated Christian, and good business man as well. The earliest known paternal ancestors in America were French Huguenots; the maternal ancestors, Adger by name, were Scotch-Irish, from Antrim county, Ireland. Dr. John B. Adger, uncle of John A. Law, was a missionary to Armenia.

As a boy John Law was active and robust, fond of athletics, of domestic work and horses. His early life was passed in the town of Spartanburg. He was taught to do all light forms of manual labor around the house, including carpentering, gardening, and caring for animals. The chief influence in molding the life and character of John Law were, first, the home, in which his mother was a most potent factor; then, in order, men in active life, early companionship, private study and school. For reading, he was especially fond of the historical novel. Education of both school and college grade was given him by his parents. He attended private schools and Wofford college, graduating from both. In 1887 he received the degree of A. B. from Wofford college. His active work was begun in the capacity of stenographer and typewriter. Into this, as into all subsequent work, he threw himself with all his might, having been taught from earliest childhood to strive for success in everything he might undertake.

Mr. Law was from 1887 to 1889 private secretary to the superintendent of the Southern Express company at Charlotte and Wilmington, North Carolina; from 1889 to 1891 he was bookkeeper for the First National bank of Spartanburg; from 1891 to 1901 he was cashier of the Spartanburg Savings bank; from 1901 to the present (1907) time he has been president of the Saxon mills; also, since 1903, president of the Central National bank of Spartanburg, and of the Spartanburg Savings bank. As a business man he has the confidence, esteem and best wishes of all who know him; by nature, training, and associations, he has the promise of a brilliant career, and the members of his community are glad to entrust to him positions of responsibility.

Mr. Law is an elder in the Presbyterian church; but has declined all political honors. He is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, of the American Bankers association, and a member of the Converse College Choral club, and also of the executive committee of the latter organization. In politics he is a Democrat. He finds his relaxation in hunting, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, and driving.

From the thwarted ambitions and shattered ideals of life Mr. Law draws one lesson, namely: that of unending perseverance. To the young he commends a return to the simpler and more economical methods of living of our forefathers—to old-fashioned honesty, energy, and sobriety.

On November 14, 1895, Mr. Law married Pearl S. Sibley, daughter of William C. and Jane E. Sibley, of Augusta, Georgia. Of their five children, four are living in 1907.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

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Yours Truly
Jacob A. Lighty.

JACOB ADAM LIGHTSEY

LIGHTSEY, JACOB ADAM, farmer, merchant, banker and dealer in live stock, of Crocketville, Hampton county, South Carolina, was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, on the 20th of December, 1848. He is a son of a farmer, John Frederick Lightsey, and Mrs. Teresa (Kinard) Lightsey. His mother's family were descended from a German family who settled near Newberry, South Carolina, in the last century.

Born in the country, as a boy fond of hunting, fishing and riding horseback, he was early assigned regular tasks of farm work and learned to do a full day's work with the negroes on his father's farm. His opportunities for attending school were very limited. He says: "The school held in an old pine-log schoolhouse near my early home gave me most of my education; but I read many books in my boyhood." In the War between the States, young as he was, he served as a Confederate soldier in Company F, Third South Carolina cavalry, Colonel C. J. Colcock, from October, 1864, to April, 1865. He entered the Confederate army when only sixteen years of age, answering to the last call for troops, the "call for all from the cradle to the grave," as it was popularly denominated. Officially it asked for all from sixteen to sixty; and boys of sixteen and under entered the service, while men of sixty and upwards, who had before been exempt, were also called into the service.

Immediately after the war he began to earn his living by working with his own hands on his own farm. His determined ambition to acquire an independent property led him, in 1880, to begin a general merchandising business. As he succeeded in this, he developed a varied business, dealing in live stock, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and in horses and cattle. As his capital increased he established a private business. His business extended over two or three counties. At various times he has had men identified with him as partners, but only to a very limited extent until his sons became of age and were able to take an active part in conducting his business. His various business interests have grown into such proportions that it is divided into three main lines: His son Frederick has general charge of the mercantile business; another son, Henry W., has general charge of the saw mill and lumbering interests; while Mr. Lightsey gives his personal attention to business in live stock and horses, and to his extensive farming interests. In his business he has never asked for extension of time; nor has he ever offered to pay any of his large obligations at less than one hundred cents on the dollar. He has always taken an active part in politics, but he has refused time and again to run for office, his extensive business interests precluding the possibility of leaving them for any considerable length of time. He is one of the largest land-holders of that section of the country, holding three thousand acres of timber. Much of his progress in life he attributes to the influence and assistance of his wife.

He was married, on December 14, 1873, to Miss Suzanna Elizabeth Cone, daughter of W. F. Cone, of Barnwell county. They have had six children, four of whom are living in 1907. He married a second time, in 1894, Miss Addie E. Kearse, daughter of S. F. Kearse, of Hampton.

He is a director in the Bank of Hampton County, South Carolina. He has been for years a commissioned officer in the State militia. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for over twenty years he has been a deacon in that church.

In politics he has always been a Democrat.

LEE DAVIS LODGE

LODGE, LEE DAVIS, president of Limestone college, Gaffney, South Carolina, was born in Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, on the 24th day of November, 1865. His father was James L. Lodge, D. D., a leading minister of the Baptist denomination; the name of his mother was Alice Virginia Lodge. His father was a man of great intensity of character, a finished writer and an eloquent speaker. The Lodge family in America derives its descent from the English poet, Thomas Lodge. Doctor Lodge's mother was a Warfield, related to many prominent families in Maryland. He was a healthy child, although his life was passed chiefly in cities. His tastes in childhood were literary, with a special turn towards history; his mother's character exerted a profound influence upon every phase of his life. He attended high schools in Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey, and obtained the degree of A. M. from Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1885. After his graduation he pursued elaborate studies in French, political science and philosophy at the Columbian university and received from that institution the degree of Ph. D., for work done, in 1892. Doctor Lodge has been married twice; first, to Lelia Ella White, daughter of the Rev. S. R. White, of Rockville, Maryland; and after her death he married, on August 25, 1897, Mary Louise McClammy, daughter of the Hon. Charles W. McClammy, United States representative from North Carolina. He has had five children, of whom three are now (1907) living.

He began the active work of his life as tutor in Greek at Columbian university, in September, 1884, a position offering an excellent opening in the line of his chosen profession. From earliest childhood his father and mother spared no pains to stir his ambition. Home and school influence and the influence of private study were very strong upon his intellectual development. The writings of the idealistic philosophers—Greek, French and German—greatly influenced his mind in the formative period of its development, a development which was wisely directed by the companionship of President Welling and Professor O. T. Mason, of the Columbian university. For fifteen years he held professorships in Columbian university, at Washington, District of Columbia, resigning in 1899 to accept the presidency of Limestone college, Gaffney, South Carolina, which position he now holds.

Doctor Lodge has written "A Study in Corneille," published in 1891, which has been highly commended by competent critics, both French, English and American. He has also written a number of occasional essays and reviews, and is now employed upon a "History of French Philosophy," which he hopes soon to publish. As a public speaker he has won considerable distinction. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and the Cosmos club of Washington, District of Columbia. In religion he is a Baptist, and in politics a Democrat. Biographical notices of Doctor Lodge have appeared in White's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," volume II; in Herringshaw's "Nineteenth Century Biography," and in the various editions of "Who's Who in America."

His address is Gaffney, Cherokee county, South Carolina.

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B L Lowery

BENJAMIN LUCIOUS LOWERY

LOWERY, BENJAMIN LUCIOUS, lumber merchant, and until recently president of the Citizens bank at Seneca, was born near Fairplay village, Oconee county, South Carolina, May 4, 1844. His father, Andrew Jackson Lowery, was a farmer and a man of upright character, who had many friends in his community. His mother was Catherine Lowery. He is a direct descendant of the Harrisons and Gordons, who came to Virginia from Ireland about 1700.

Mr. Lowery was brought up on a farm. Owing to the limited means of his father, his only school training was obtained at odd times in a little country school. Although he had slight opportunity for the study of books, his natural ambition enabled him to gather much information from his associates. In 1867 he started farming for himself in Oconee county. He had but one horse and no help. After several years' hard work he came to the conclusion that farming on so small a scale did not pay. In 1875 he started a small lumber mill. Following the example of others who were successful, he went to work at this new undertaking with a determination that was bound to bring results. His business grew steadily, so that today the former owner of the little mill in Oconee county is head of a large lumber plant in Ellisville, Mississippi, president of the Farmers and Merchants bank in the same city, and has only recently sold out his interest in the Citizens bank of Seneca, of which he was also the president. As advice to young men how to be equally successful in life, he says: "If possible, take up your chosen profession with a determination to succeed. Above all, be honest, sober and truthful."

During the four years War between the States Mr. Lowery fought as a private in the Confederate ranks. His favorite amusement is driving.

On May 4, 1871, he was married to Miss S. C. Hunnicutt. They have one child living in 1907.

His address is Seneca, Oconee county, South Carolina.

WILLIAM ERNEST LUCAS

LUCAS, WILLIAM ERNEST, cotton manufacturer, of Laurens, South Carolina, was born in Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, November 16, 1863.

He comes of distinguished ancestry, among his forebears being such men as Benjamin Simons, who came from France and settled in Charleston in 1685, and Jonathan Lucas, who came from England in 1785 and also settled in Charleston. Jonathan Lucas was the inventor of rice mills, and his son, Jonathan Lucas, Jr., was noted for improvements upon this invention. Benjamin Simons, third, his great great-grandfather, was a member of the Jacksonboro legislature, and his father, Benjamin Simons Lucas, Jr., is a physician and surgeon of considerable reputation, and a man of marked intelligence, as well as urbanity of manner. His mother, who was Miss Ellen S. King, was a woman of refinement and true piety whose influence upon her son's life and upon his mental and spiritual development has lasted him through life.

Mr. Lucas was a typical country boy, of strong and healthy frame, which received added vigor from outdoor living and work on his father's farm, in which he engaged for about two years during his youth. His education was received at ordinary country schools and at Wofford college.

His first entrance into business life was as a clerk in Hartsville, South Carolina, in the early eighties. In 1890 he became president of the Morgan Iron Works at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and in 1895 he organized the Laurens Cotton mills. In 1900 he was elected president of the Darlington Manufacturing company, and in 1903 he organized the Watts mills, of Laurens, of which corporation he is president. His success as a manufacturer has brought him into prominence throughout his state and has also been the means of his acquisition of considerable wealth.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in political affairs is identified with the Democratic party. His principal forms of relaxation are riding and driving, his fondness for horses and for outdoor life being a heritage from his boyhood days on the farm. December 18, 1890, he married Miss Cora Cox.

Yours truly
W. C. Hiccox

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They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1907.

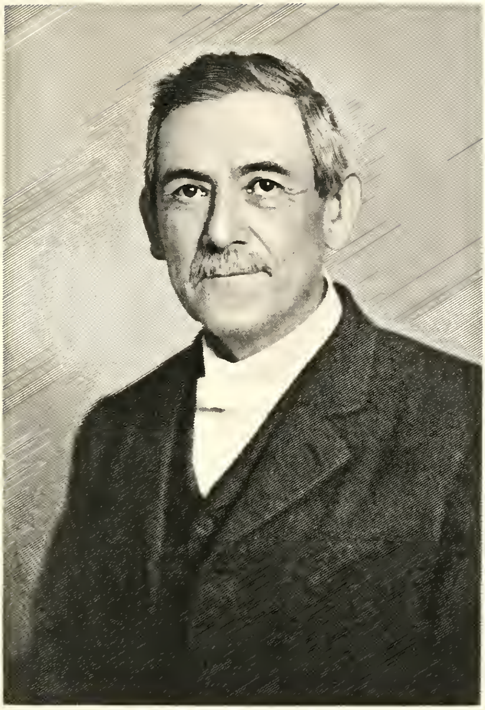
As a substantial type of the level-headed, enterprising business man, Mr. Lucas is among the foremost citizens of South Carolina, whose staple industry of cotton manufacturing he is doing no little to promote.

E. PRESSLY McCLINTOCK

McCLINTOCK, REVEREND E. PRESSLY, D. D., for more than a third of a century pastor of the Thompson Street Associate Reformed church, and a prominent figure in the history of Newberry, South Carolina, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, on June 11, 1845. His ancestors were of the group of Protestant Irish immigrants, McClintocks, Laws, Aikans, and Martins, who came from the town of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, to Fairfield county, South Carolina, many of them as merchants, planters and professional men becoming prominent in the history of the communities where they settled and of the state. David Martin, his mother's father, was a member of that company of Colonel Winn's regiment, South Carolina, Continental troops, of which his brother, Edward Martin, was captain in the Revolutionary war.

His father, John McClintock, was a farmer, characterized, says his son, by religious-mindedness and a thirst for knowledge, and by those Scotch-Irish qualities of character which made him the successful owner of a hundred African slaves. By his mother, Mrs. Mary (Martin) McClintock, his life was strongly influenced for good, and he was early inclined to the life-work to which he has devoted himself.

His boyhood was passed in the life of a typical plantation, where the patriarchal form of American slavery was to be seen in its least objectionable form. A hundred slaves lived and worked under the kindly supervision of a humane Christian master. The negroes who were willing to be taught to read were instructed by the white children of the family, especially on the Sabbath. Like the other children of his family, he was "subjected to no labor, but was served by the slaves belonging to his parents, and was himself required to be a faithful school-boy." Every encouragement and all assistance possible were given him in attaining a liberal education. After preparation at a classical school in the country near his home, he entered Erskine college, at Due West, where so much of his after life was to be spent; and was graduated A. B. in 1861.



Sincerely

E. O. McClintock.

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The outbreak of the War between the States interrupted his studies; and with the other eager and spirited young men of his state he enlisted, serving two years and six months in Company G, Second South Carolina cavalry, in Wade Hampton's original legion in the Army of Northern Virginia.

After the war his early conviction that the church of which he was a member needed for its ministry men thoroughly trained by a college course, the desire to be useful to his fellow-men in such a ministry of the Word became definite. He took a course of theological study at Erskine Theological seminary, and was graduated B. D. in 1869.

For six months he preached in Mississippi. In 1871 he was installed as pastor of the Thompson Street church at Newberry—a place which he has filled most acceptably for thirty-five years. At the same time he was placed in charge of the church at King's Creek, in the same county; and for eight years he ministered to both these congregations. Since 1879 his time and efforts have been given entirely to the church and community of Newberry, and to those lines of church work for and with his denomination which this prominent pastorate and his own personality have devolved upon him.

On May 17, 1870, he married Elizabeth J. Young, daughter of Prof. J. N. Young, LL. D., of Erskine college and Euphemia (Strong) Young. Of their five children, two are now (1907) living.

To his choice of a life-work Doctor McClintock feels that he was first and most strongly impelled by the ideals and the life of an intelligent and pious home. The work of the ministry has seemed to him to be most interesting and rich in its rewards to one who cares for the highest values. "I have served the church at Newberry continuously and have found the field and its work sufficient to demand and employ all my powers and all my time," he writes; and he recounts as his public services "only those which grew out of the office of pastor in an energetic college town." How far-reaching is the influence of such a pastor upon the lives of those young people who, trained by a liberal course of study, are to be leaders of thought and life in their generation, those alone can estimate who remember how great is their own debt to the preachers who inspired them in their student years.

He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity in college. He is by conviction and by party relations a Democrat. The college of which he is an alumnus he has served in many ways, during the thirty-six years of his postorate, in the college town where he was graduated.

Since 1900 he has been chairman of the board of trustees of Erskine college. In 1903 Newberry college conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Doctor McClintock has rendered an important service to his state and to the entire South by advocating strongly and most effectively the higher education for women. Not only in public addresses and sermons has he favored advanced courses of study for women, but by example, in the thorough education which he gave to his own daughters, he has done much toward that pronounced change in ideals of the possible and the desirable in women's education which has been wrought in the Southern states and throughout our land since 1865. One of his daughters, Euphemia McClintock, is president of the College for Women, at Columbia, South Carolina. Another daughter, Mary Law McClintock, is lady principal of the Mount Ida school, Newton, Massachusetts.

To young men who intend to enter the ministry Doctor McClintock offers this advice, based on an experience of nearly two-score years in preaching in a college town: "Study the personality of Jesus Christ. Imitate Him. Preach the duties of good citizenship, holding to the doctrine that civil government is an ordinance of God."

And for all the young people of his state he writes: "I have always cherished a conviction that the youth of my time and my section inherited as splendid traditions and as high sentiments as the youth of any other period and section; and that loyalty to inheritance is of material help in the development of one's own powers in one's own day."

CHARLES EDGAR McDONALD

McDONALD, CHARLES EDGAR, since 1892 pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Winnsboro, South Carolina, in 1895 moderator of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian synod of the South, for eight years editor of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Quarterly" for Sunday schools, and for fifteen years associate editor of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian," was born in Richburg, Chester county, South Carolina, November 23, 1859. The "blood of the Scotch Covenanters" is in his veins, through the ancestors of his mother and his father.

His father, Reverend Laughlin McDonald, was an able and eloquent preacher, whose example and influence must have been a great stimulus to the son. His mother, Mrs. Malissa Lucinda (Stinson) McDonald, did much to inspire the ideals and form the character of her son. Her father's ancestors came from Ireland before the Revolutionary period, and settled on Rocky creek, Chester county, South Carolina, and they were by descent a blend of Scotch Covenanters and Irish Protestants. His father's earliest American ancestors came directly from Scotland, descendants of Covenanters, and settled in Georgia. Daniel Green Stinson, his mother's father, was a local historian of some repute who prepared sketches of twenty of the "Women of the Revolution" for the work so entitled, by Mrs. Ellet. He also assisted Doctor Lyman C. Draper in the preparation of his volume, "The Battle of Kings Mountain."

Born in the country, he passed his boyhood on a farm, robust in health, strong in physique. He had regular duties in "doing chores" on the farm; and for two years he acted as "a hand" in farm work.

But the way to a liberal education was made easy for him. His father's property was sufficient to provide a good education for all the children. Prepared for college at New Hope academy, he entered Erskine college, and was graduated A. B. with the class of 1877 when but eighteen years old. Two years of healthful work on the farm followed. But he felt himself unquestionably called to the work of the Christian ministry, and he soon began his especial studies for that work.

In 1880 he entered Erskine Theological seminary, where he studied theology for two years, and was graduated in 1881. Ordained to the ministry, he began the active work of the pastorate in charge of the Steele Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in October, 1882. Here he continued to serve as pastor and preacher for ten years, until he was called, in April, 1892, to the pastorate at Winnsboro, South Carolina, which he has filled in a manner most acceptable to his church and to the community in which he has lived for the last fourteen years.

As editor of the "Sunday School Quarterly," and as associate editor of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian," he has served well and with scholarly and practical efficiency that branch of the Church of Christ with which he is denominationally connected. The cordial appreciation of his fellow-ministers and their confidence in him was shown by his choice as moderator of the Associate Reformed synod of the South, which met at Due West, South Carolina, in 1895.

Mr. McDonald was married to Margaret Harris, daughter of Robert H. Harris, of York county, on December 23, 1886. She died on June 15, 1903. Of their five children, three are living in 1907.

Since 1884 he has been a member of the South Carolina Historical society. In political relations he is a Democrat. He has identified himself with all the prohibition movements in his state for the last thirty years, opposing the liquor evil with pen and voice, attending conventions and conferences, and awakening the public conscience on this important question of practical morality. His interest in sound family life and civic healthfulness, so alarmingly attacked by the curse of "drink," has made the advocacy of temperance, in his estimation, one of the foremost of Christian duties.

He served as chairman of the executive committee in the interest of prohibition for Fairfield county, conducting the campaign of 1892.

He has filled but two pastorates during the twenty-five years of his active ministry; and in each of these his people have been led, under his administrations, to build a new church and to build or acquire a manse. At Steele Creek a fine church was erected in 1883 and a manse in 1887. At Winnsboro a large and commodious manse, of colonial architecture, was purchased in 1894, and a beautiful modern church was erected in 1903. In this new church building was celebrated the Centennial of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian synod of the South, in November, 1903.

As a minister of the Gospel who believes that the life his state needs is found in the life of Christ freely imparted to those who will receive Him, he gives this brief advice to the young people of South Carolina who wish to succeed in life: "True success is to be found only in 'living the old-time religion.'"

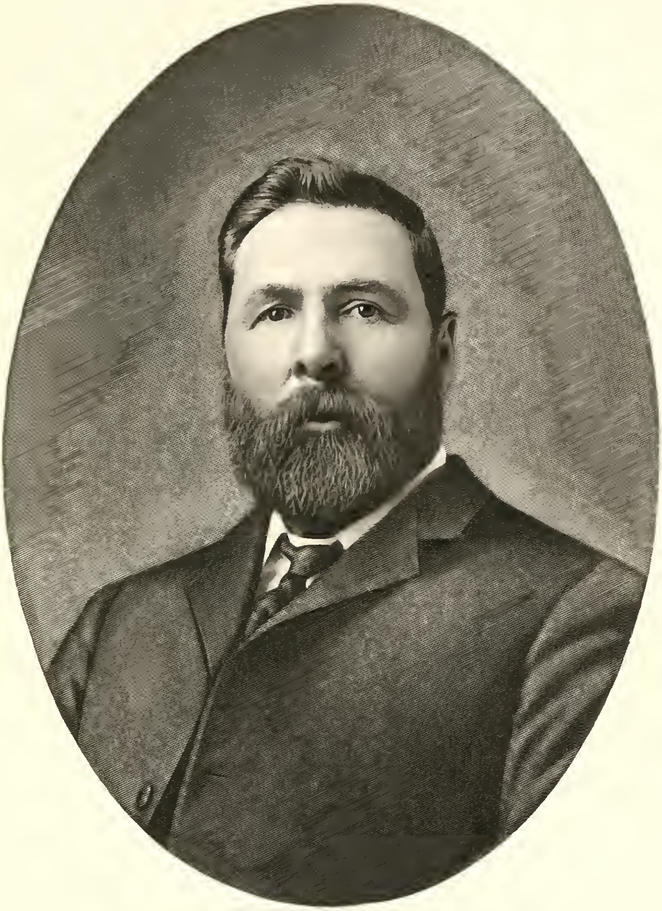
JAMES HASELDEN MANNING

MANNING, JAMES HASELDEN, planter, banker, for six years a member of the State Phosphate commission, was born in the country near Little Rock, Marion county, South Carolina, on the 16th of April, 1857. His father, Thomas J. Manning, descended from a family who had moved from Virginia to South Carolina during the progress of the Revolutionary war, was a planter, who served as a major of militia during the War between the States, and was killed by deserters in 1864. He was impetuous, energetic, and, in the conduct of his business as a planter, remarkably successful. His wife, Mrs. Annie Maria (Haselden) Manning, devoted herself to the rearing and training of her children; and would have sent her son James to college had he not refused to go because he felt himself needed at home after his father's death.

Born upon a farm and passing his boyhood in the country, he grew up with excellent health, strong and vigorous in his physical development, and exceptionally fond of the care of stock and of all forms of outdoor work. He attended the country schools near his home for a part of each year until he was fifteen. In that year, 1872, he took entire charge of his father's estate near Dillon, South Carolina, declining to continue study because he felt that he ought to act as the head of the family.

Assuming thus early the responsibilities and the duties of manhood, it is natural that he should have found his associates among men older than himself; and in speaking of the influences which have affected his life for good, he lays especial stress upon this fact. He says: "I have always associated with men who were my seniors, and I have profited by doing so."

By his studious attention to the duties of an intelligent planter, and by his success in the management of his father's estate, Mr. Manning won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. While planting has been the chief business of his life, he has been interested in the Bank of Latta, and in 1904 he served for a time as president of that bank. He is also a director of the Bank of Marion, at Marion, South Carolina; and he continues to be a director of the Bank of Latta. As a member of the



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J. H. Manning

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Phosphate commission for six years, he became officially identified with the study and the administration of the mineral deposits of South Carolina. In 1890 Governor Richardson appointed him a delegate to the Interstate Farmers' convention, which met at Montgomery, Alabama. In 1898 Governor Ellerbe appointed him a representative of South Carolina to attend the Farmers' convention at Galveston, Texas.

On December 25, 1877, Mr. Manning married Miss Florence Ellerbe, daughter of Captain W. S. Ellerbe, of South Carolina. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living in 1907.

In his political relations Mr. Manning writes himself down as "Democratic and anti-Tillmanite." He is a member of the Methodist Church, South. He has always been fond of out-of-door exercise of all forms; and he finds relaxation and enjoyment in travel.

To the young people of South Carolina he writes: "If a young man wishes to succeed he should live within his income, practice economy and industry, and learn to *make* money before he spends it."

OSCAR BAKER MARTIN

MARTIN, OSCAR BAKER, state superintendent of education, was born in Central, Pickens county, South Carolina, November 8, 1870. He is the son of T. C. Martin and Hattie Baker Martin. His father was a farmer, and at one time county commissioner for Pickens county, and chairman of the school board. He is a man of energy, honesty and good judgment. His ancestors were Welsh-Irish and Scotch-Irish —sturdy yeomanry who had an ardent love of home and country. They came first to Virginia and later to upper South Carolina.

Brought up as a country lad on his father's farm, Oscar Baker Martin was a sturdy youth, fond of hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports, and full of curiosity and ambition. While yet a mere boy he was deeply interested in public events and read the newspapers with avidity. In one summer he read the thirty-seven plays of Shakespeare, and before he had left school he had read the Bible through several times. After attending the public and high schools, he entered the North Georgia Agricultural college, where he remained for one year. Later he took a course at Furman university, where in 1892 he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He has also attended summer schools at Glens Falls and Chautauqua, New York. He began teaching in Pickens county when he was sixteen years of age, and during the greater part of his college course he earned his own livelihood in this manner. After graduation he adopted teaching as a profession and became instructor in the Donalds high school, in Abbeville county. One year later he was appointed to the principalship of the Pendleton street graded school, in Greenville, and two years afterward he was promoted to the high school department in the same city. He held this position for seven years, until 1903, when he assumed his present duties as state superintendent of education.

Professor Martin was for three years a deacon in the Baptist church, is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democrat. Gardening, hunting and fishing are his favorite forms of amusement. Speaking of the impulses which have brought him success in life, he says: "My first impulse was to please my parents, and my next was to accomplish the greatest amount of service with whatever talents had been given me. My failures have been the occasions of greater resolutions. I am a great believer in the power of purpose. Training of the will is the greatest education. Many fail from lack of perseverance in a good work."

In 1897 Professor Martin was married to Dora Cook, daughter of A. and Eliza Cook, of Laurens county.

His address is Columbia, South Carolina.

ALEXANDER JAMES MATHESON

MATHESON, ALEXANDER JAMES, banker, financier, business administrator, was born on "Attadale" estate, Marlboro county, South Carolina, July 11, 1848, the son of Donald and Christiana MacLeod Matheson.

His father was a lawyer and small planter, a scholarly man of high Christian character, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was born in Loch Carron, Scotland, and came to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1825. His brother, Sir James Matheson, of Stornoway Castle, the proprietor of the Island of Lewis, and another brother, Sir Alexander Matheson, of Ross Castle, were raised to the peerage of Scotland in recognition of their efforts to relieve the poor and distressed. Sir Kinneth Matheson, a cousin of Alexander J., of Duncrogie Castle, also rose to a place of prominence in his native country.

On the maternal side, Mr. Matheson's ancestors, the MacLeods, were also Scotch, and descended from the well-known family in Scotch annals resident for many generations at Dunvegan Castle, Skye. His grandfather MacLeod settled at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1775.

The childhood and youth of Alexander J. Matheson were spent on a small farm amid wholesome surroundings. He was early inured to the routine of farm work, and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1869 he worked on a farm in Marion county, South Carolina, for exceedingly small wages, saved his money, and in the following year began a small mercantile business. His first efforts at merchandising were not successful, and in 1872 he returned to farming. By persistent endeavor and hard work he acquired a modest capital and reëngaged in the mercantile business, this time with much greater assurance of success. In 1879 he removed to Blenheim, South Carolina, and continued planting and merchandising on a larger scale. In 1895 he began a wholesale grocery business in Bennettsville, in the same state, which rapidly developed, and at the same time he invested largely in real estate.

Mr. Matheson was elected president of the Planters National bank, of Bennettsville, in 1902; was made president of the Union

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Savings bank, in 1903; is president of the Marlboro Wholesale Grocery company; is vice-president and general manager of the Bennettsville and Cheraw railroad, in which he is a large stockholder; and is directly or indirectly connected with a number of other minor interests. He has been active in the river and harbor improvements of the state, and placed before congress a plan to improve the channel of the Pee Dee river, which is now pending.

From 1863 until the close of the war Mr. Matheson served in the Confederate army. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, an ardent patron of education, and has devoted much time and energy to the promotion of local interests. Starting in life with many heavy handicaps, by close application, promptness in his business relations, unswerving integrity, and strict concentration of energy upon the immediate affairs in hand, he has reached a commendable degree of success.

In 1903 he erected a sumptuous residence, surrounded by large grounds, near the center of Bennettsville, which he named "Shiness," in honor of his grandmother's home in Southerlandshire, Scotland. He has made a number of visits to Europe—especially to Scotland—and initiated a movement, in 1904, to induce Scotch immigrants to settle in South Carolina.

On April 20, 1870, Mr. Matheson married Sarah Ellen Jarnigan, daughter of B. W. Jarnigan and Mary Jarnigan, of Marion county. Nine children were born to this union, eight of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MAULDIN

MAULDIN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, banker, for the year 1904 to 1905 president of the South Carolina Bankers association, is president of the Bank of Anderson, in which town he has resided since his early manhood. He was born in Anderson county on March 24, 1850. His father, whose name was also Benjamin Franklin Mauldin, was a merchant and a Baptist minister, and was a member of the Secession convention in 1861,—a business man full of public spirit, and of the strictest integrity of character, he was well known throughout the county, and had a reputation in the state at large. His mother, Mrs. Adaline Tyrrel (Hamilton) Mauldin, had a marked influence upon the character of her son in early boyhood, and has always retained an altogether exceptional place in his memory. She was descended from Archibald Hamilton, who had emigrated from Scotland and married Frances Calhoun. His earliest known ancestor in America on his father's side was Joab Mauldin, who made swords for the Revolutionary soldiers.

He was born in the country and lived for a large part of his boyhood in the village of Williamston. He did not have robust health in his boyhood; but he won a reputation for energy and activity, even as a boy. His earliest inclination was toward the life of a farmer and the pursuit of scientific agriculture. He entered Furman university, at Greenville, South Carolina, but was not graduated, withdrawing at the end of the second year of the course by reason of the lack of funds, the war having "swept away his father's property."

In 1867 as a man he began to support himself, having a position in the internal revenue office at Anderson, South Carolina. He almost immediately developed a marked inclination to the study and practice of banking; and in 1872 he was made assistant cashier of the National Bank of Anderson. In 1891 he became cashier of that bank. He organized and became president of the following named banks: the Bank of Due West, the Bank of McCormick, Bank of Hodges, and the Lowndesville bank, as well as of the Bank of Mt. Carmel, the Bank of Trenton, and the Bank of Townville. Having been chosen to organize a state

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bank under the name of the Bank of Anderson, he became president of that bank in January, 1906,—a position which he still holds. The State Bankers association of South Carolina chose Mr. Mauldin as its president for the year 1904 to 1905.

On May 22, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary E. Reed, and they have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907. He is a Democrat, "of the Grover Cleveland type," of conviction and principle. He finds his amusement and recreation in amateur farming, devoting his attention especially to the raising of poultry and of pet stock.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and has for some years held the office of deacon in that church.

His address is 603 North Main street, Anderson, South Carolina.

WILLIAM McINTYRE MONROE

MONROE, WILLIAM McINTYRE, of Marion, South Carolina, merchant, was born near the town where he still resides, in Marion county, South Carolina, December 3, 1851. His father was a planter, David Monroe, whose Scotch ancestors had bequeathed to him habits of thrift and honesty. His mother was of English descent and made her influence felt in the moral and spiritual life of her son.

It was a healthy boy's life which he passed on his father's farm. "When not in school I worked on my father's farm for several years; and I am sure it was a great help to me. The effect on my character and habits was good," he writes.

The War between the States, beginning when he was a boy of ten, interfered with his systematic education. The impoverished condition of the country after the war made a college education seem to him impossible of attainment. Country schools, and later a few terms at the school in the town of Marion, completed his education from books.

He was eager to make his way in life; and the first business opening which was offered him, a clerkship in a general merchandise store at Marion, he at once accepted. Even in early boyhood he had felt a strong desire to be "independent" in means, but he has never known the ambition to be rich.

From a clerkship he made his way, by faithful attention to duty and fair dealing, to an independent business of his own, and as a merchant of Marion for twenty-three years he has interested himself in all that concerns the welfare of his town and community. He is interested in the Marion bank, is a stockholder and director of the Marion Cotton mill, vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants bank, and has been a member of the board of directors from the date of its organization.

He is a Democrat in his party politics. In religious convictions he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For recreation and exercise he spends all the time he can take from his business in work upon his farm.

The advice which he offers young men is encouraging for those who feel themselves without exceptional endowments of any kind. He says: "Make up your mind to do something, and stick to it. Any healthy man will succeed if he attends closely to his business and saves what he makes. Do not spend a dollar until you have earned it and got it."

On May 16, 1882, Mr. Monroe married Mary A. McMillan, daughter of Major S. E. and A. S. McMillan, of Marion. They have had nine children, of whom six are living in 1907.

THOMAS MOULTRIE MORDECAI

MORDECAI, THOMAS MOULTRIE, lawyer, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 12, 1855. His parents were Thomas Whitlock and Lucretia (Cohen) Mordecai. His father was a merchant, an excellent business man who never cared for public life, but whose mind was cultivated and who gave much of his leisure time to literary pursuits. The earliest ancestor of the family in this country was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Moses Mordecai, who was born at Bonn, Germany, and married Elizabeth Whitlock, of London, England, and came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1755.

In childhood and youth Moultrie Mordecai lived in the city. His health was excellent. His tastes and interests centered largely in books, and he was especially fond of Greek and Latin works. He was the youngest of eighteen children, and, as he was only ten years of age when his father died, it was difficult for him to secure an education. But his mother devoted her life to him, and by her aid financial and other obstacles were overcome and he was enabled to pass through the usual collegiate course. He studied at the high school in Charleston, entered the College of Charleston, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1873, and received the degree of M. A. in 1877. After graduating from college he studied law for eighteen months in the office of Rutledge & Young in Charleston, and on December 3, 1873, when only eighteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of South Carolina, a special act of the legislature, the first of the kind ever passed, having been obtained to permit him to practice law before attaining his legal majority. By his clear and forceful presentation of his cases, and close attention to business, he soon won the confidence of the court, the members of the bar, and his clients, and by the uprightness of his character he gained the confidence of the community at large. For thirty-three years he has been engaged in the active practice of the law and has been highly successful therein. In addition to a large general practice, he has done a great deal of

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work as a corporation lawyer. He is now the senior member of the firm of Mordecai, Gadsden, Rutledge & Hagood.

The first impulse to strive for the prizes of life came from a desire to support his mother and five sisters and make a name for himself worthy of his ancestors and his people. The choice of his profession was determined by the wishes of his relatives and friends and his own inclination.

In reply to a request that he state the relative strength of the influences of home, school, early companionship, private study and contact with men in active life, upon his own success, Mr. Mordecai says that each had its proper proportion of influence in due course. His principal relaxation, which he is glad to take at every opportunity, is found in reading ancient Greek authors. He is connected with several orders and fraternities, including the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Order of the United Workmen, and I. O. B. B. He has been president of District Grand Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B., and in the Masonic order he has been worshipful master of Friendship lodge, No. 9, and high priest of the Carolina chapter, Charleston. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Jews.

In looking over his life he feels that he has been successful, and says that he has "no complaint to make" regarding the outcome of his efforts. He has never held or desired public office, but he has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his city and state. In reply to a request for suggestions as to principles and methods which in his opinion will help young people to attain true success in life, he says: "Bend every effort to secure a classical education; never be afraid of work, mental or physical, and never be too proud to be seen doing anything honest."

Mr. Mordecai was married, first, to Annie A. Brooks, who died in 1888; and second, on September 17, 1893, to Gertrude A. Dahl. Of his three children, all are living in 1907.

His residence is Number 93 Rutledge avenue, Charleston, South Carolina.

DANIEL GREEN MORTON

MORTON, DANIEL GREEN, of Greenville, Greenville county, South Carolina, railroad engineer and railroad manager, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 5th of September, 1858. His father, Richard Morton, was a civil engineer in his early life; a man of clear mind, great gentleness of character, and exceptional integrity. His mother, Mrs. Mary Virginia (Green) Morton, was the daughter of Samuel Slaughter, of Culpeper, Virginia.

His early life was passed in Baltimore, Maryland. He had good health and was fond of out-of-door tasks; and he attended with faithfulness, and with interest in his studies, the public schools of Baltimore, completing the course in June, 1887. He studied civil engineering; and he began his work as an engineer in 1888, as rodman on the engineering corps of the old Richmond and Danville railroad, in Western North Carolina. From 1889 to 1891 he served as resident engineer of that railroad. From 1893 to 1896 he was supervisor of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Wilmington, Delaware. From 1896 to 1898 he was engaged as engineer and contractor on public work in and around Baltimore. Since July, 1899, he has been president of the Carolina Supply company, Greenville, South Carolina, which deals in cotton mill and factory supplies of all descriptions.

On the 17th of April, 1892, he married Miss Anne Louise Rose, daughter of Arthur Barnwell Rose, of Charleston, South Carolina. They have two children, both of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Morton is a Democrat, on the tariff issue.

By religious conviction and training he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite forms of recreation are "reading for indoors, and golf for out-of-doors."

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Yours truly

J. L. Napier

JAMES LANE NAPIER

NAPIER, JAMES LANE, physician, was born at Mars Bluff, Florence county, South Carolina, January 2, 1845, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lane) Napier. He belongs to an old American family of English extraction, which was founded in 1708 by Robert Napier, before the Revolutionary war. In the maternal line he is descended from James Lane, also of English descent, who settled in South Carolina about 1719. His father was a minister of the Baptist church, of pleasant and agreeable manners, good attainments and markedly energetic.

Doctor Napier's childhood and youth were passed in the country, where he received his preliminary education. He was an active youth, healthy and vigorous, and took special delight in outdoor sports and amusements. The chief tragedy of his youth was the death of his mother while he was quite young, and the consequent loss of her influence on his early career. He continued his studies at Mars Bluff academy, 1852-1861, and then entered the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, where he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of M. D. From 1861 to 1865 he served as a Confederate soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia, and participated in all the battles of its important campaigns.

Doctor Napier began the practice of his profession at Blenheim, Marlboro county, in 1871, and during the last quarter of a century has risen to the foremost rank of the medical profession in that county. In 1895 he was president of the South Carolina Medical association; in 1897 was made a member of the state board of medical examiners, and is at the present (1907) time president of the board. He is also examiner for the principal life insurance companies represented in Marlboro county, and has a wide and varied practice extending into adjacent counties. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious affiliation a member of the Baptist church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

On February 12, 1873, Doctor Napier married Marietta Donaldson, daughter of J. R. and M. A. Donaldson, of Marlboro county. They have had seven children, all of whom are now (1907) living—two daughters and five sons.

His address is Blenheim, Marlboro county, South Carolina.

GOTTLOB AUGUSTUS NEUFFER

NEUFFER, GOTTLOB AUGUSTUS, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Orangeburg, Orangeburg county, March 14, 1861. His father, Gottlob Augustus Neuffer, a merchant, came to this country in 1838 from Basingheim, Wurtemburg, Germany, and settled in Charleston. He was a man of marked energy and perseverance, social in disposition, of liberal heart, and a great reader. His mother, Maria Louisa Neuffer, was the daughter of Christian David Happoldt, who also came to this country from Wurtemburg. She exerted a strong influence upon the moral, spiritual and intellectual life of her son, who, in looking back over his life, names his mother as the source of his first strong impulse to strive for success.

Under happy home influences Gottlob Neuffer grew up in a village and city to be a strong and healthy boy. He attended the primary schools in Orangeburg, and later the Bennet school in Charleston. When eleven years old—as circumstances compelled him to earn his own livelihood—he found employment in a drug store. Although his school training ceased early, his natural fondness for reading and study, under the direction of his mother, enabled him to become one of America's many self-educated men. In 1879, although one year under the required age, he passed the examination of the state board of pharmaceutical examiners and was granetd a license as pharmacist. Three years later he entered the Medical College of South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D., ranking third in a class of twenty-two.

After leaving college he served for one year as house surgeon in the city hospital of Charleston. In 1885 he began his professional career as physician and surgeon in Abbeville. In 1901 he supplemented his course at the medical college by a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. Apart from his professional career, Doctor Neuffer has taken an active interest in public affairs. He is an alderman of Abbeville, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Knights of Honor, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been grand chancellor and supreme representative for South Carolina in the Knights of

Pythias, and is now (1907) deputy grand master of the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has also taken an active part in the state militia, and was surgeon-general on Governor Heyward's staff. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist.

In reviewing his life, Doctor Neuffer declares that home, private study, early companionship, contact with men, and school training, each in the order named, have been of greatest importance in shaping his career; and to all young men, whom the story of his success may inspire, he says: "Prompt discharge of duty, systematic study, and perseverance in purpose, will bring success."

Doctor Neuffer has been married twice: First, in 1889, to Annie Arnett Hemphill, daughter of Senator R. R. Hemphill; and in 1902, to Florence Rebecca Henry, daughter of Francis Henry, of Abbeville. Gottlob Augustus Neuffer, third, is the son of his first wife, and his two daughters and one son are the children of his second marriage.

His address is Abbeville, South Carolina.

GEORGE WILLIAMS NICHOLS

NICHOLLS, GEORGE WILLIAMS, was born December 5, 1849, on a farm on Tyger river, in Spartanburg county, South Carolina. His father was George Nicholls, farmer and surveyor, and sheriff of Spartanburg county in 1843; his mother, Catherine M. (Crook) Nicholls, died before he was five years old. His family is known to have been in South Carolina since 1760, when George Nicholls and James Crook, his grandfathers, were farmers on Tyger river, in Spartanburg county; another grandfather, Captain Andrew Barry, commanded a company in the American army in the War of the Revolution.

He spent his time entirely in the country until he was of age, and was always robust and strong. He attended the country schools as frequently and as long as he could; later he went to Furman university. In 1870 he commenced teaching school in Spartanburg, and continued for three years. Having decided to become a lawyer, he read law in his spare time while teaching. He then entered the office of Evins & Boman, Spartanburg, and under them completed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and at once began to practice. In the fall of the same year he was elected probate judge of Spartanburg county, a position in which he served for five terms (ten years) with credit to himself and satisfaction to the bar and to those having business before the court. His decisions are noted for common sense and a thorough knowledge of law. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced law with marked success.

He is among the most public-spirited citizens of Spartanburg and is always ready to perform any duty of good citizenship. He has served as chairman of the board of stewards of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South; as chairman of the board of school trustees of Spartanburg; and he is a trustee of Converse college, Spartanburg. He is a Mason and has served as worshipful master of Spartanburg lodge. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat. He is quiet and unassuming, always courteous and always ready to assist those in need, and is generally liked.

On May 29, 1884, he was married to Minnie L. Jones, daughter of Reverend Samuel B. Jones, D. D. Of their five children, all are living in 1907.

His address is 249 East Main street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

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J. W. Norwood

JOHN WILKINS NORWOOD

NORWOOD, JOHN WILKINS, banker, was born in Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, March 18, 1865. His parents were George Alexander and Mary Louisa (Wilkins) Norwood. His father was a banker, a man of independent spirit, at once frank and modest, and an able financier. His mother was a woman of culture and refinement. Her father, Reverend Samuel B. Wilkins, was an able and honored Baptist minister in South Carolina. One of the paternal ancestors was John Norwood, who, about 1770, moved to Darlington district, South Carolina, from Warren county, North Carolina. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war and served in General Francis Marion's brigade. The North Carolina Norwoods claim descent from Colonel Henry Norwood, who settled in Virginia about 1660 and who was appointed treasurer of Virginia by Charles the Second.

In his early years John Norwood enjoyed good health. With the exception of two months each year he lived in a city. He had no regular tasks to perform, and the only difficulty he met in obtaining an education was a distaste for books until he was about seventeen years of age. He attended the schools of Charleston, to which city his parents removed in his early years, was a cadet for one year at the South Carolina Military academy, and later studied at Wake Forest college, North Carolina, and Richmond college, Virginia, but he did not graduate from either of these institutions. As his tastes were for a business rather than for a professional career, he entered, in December, 1884, the employ of G. A. Norwood & Company, cotton and naval stores commission merchants, where he remained until April, 1887, and thoroughly learned the details of business. During this period he carried on for himself a small note brokerage business. On the date last named he became cashier of the Peoples bank, of Greenville, South Carolina, and six months later was elected president of the Greenville Savings bank. He was then in his twenty-third year and was supposed to be the youngest bank president in the United States. His skill as a financier soon became apparent, and his reputation spread beyond the bounds of the state. In 1892 he resigned from the Savings bank and organized and became president of the Atlantic National bank, of Wilmington, North Carolina, which position he held until 1902. He was president of the City National bank, of Greenville, South Carolina, from 1903 to February, 1906, when he retired from office and disposed of his interest in the bank in order to organize the Greenville Savings and Trust company, of which he was president. On July 1, 1907, this company was succeeded by the Norwood National bank, of Greenville, of which Mr. Norwood is president. Since 1894 he has been president of the Wilmington Savings and Trust company, Wilmington, North Carolina, and since 1898 he has been president of the Blue Ridge National bank, of Asheville, North Carolina. He is also vice-president of the American Spinning company, Greenville, South Carolina, and is a director in various corporations. The institutions with which he has been closely identified have grown rapidly and been prosperous in every respect.

In the choice of his life work Mr. Norwood followed his own inclination. Of the books that have helped him in fitting for and in carrying it on he names works on commercial law, such as contracts, and negotiable instruments, as of great importance. He keeps well informed not only regarding business affairs, but also concerning topics of general interest. He thinks and speaks rapidly, and when he has the facts he decides questions without hesitation. He has never taken up any form of physical culture, but believes in outdoor exercise and delights in driving and in horseback riding. He takes pleasure in reading history, biography, political economy, fiction and poetry. In politics he is a Democrat, but he refused to support the Chicago platform, and since 1896 he has voted for the Republican presidential nominees. In reply to a request for suggestions, drawn from his own experience and observation, which will help young people, he says that integrity, industry and economy are essential to the attainment of true success in life. And these, it may be added, are the principles which he adopted and in following which he has won a brilliant success.

Mr. Norwood married Miss Vina Patrick, of Greenville; and after her decease, Miss Lida Goodlett, of Spartanburg. Some time after her death, in October, 1906, he married Miss Fannie Conyers. He has two children.

His address is Greenville, South Carolina; and his very attractive home is near that city.

WILLIE ROBERT OSBORNE

OSBORNE, WILLIE ROBERT, of Anderson, South Carolina, merchant, director and president of several manufacturing companies and of other important corporations, was born at Anderson, on the 9th of June, 1864. His father, William Moultrie Osborne, merchant and farmer, whose ancestors were of English descent, is cordially remembered by a wide circle for his integrity and his kindly charitableness of feeling and action.

Not robust as a boy, his tastes were for reading and study rather than for out-of-door sports. His educational opportunities were very limited—were, in fact, confined to attendance in boyhood at common country schools near his home, and to reading at home. But early in his boyhood he came under the influence of strong biographies of men of marked character; and he writes that all his life he has been greatly influenced by biographical reading. In particular, he declares that biographies of successful men who began life in poverty influenced his thought and formed his ideals. "I believed that if other poor boys whose circumstances were like my own could succeed in life and make their mark, *I* could." He was trained to hard manual work on a farm in his boyhood and youth. In October, 1880, he became clerk in a store at Anderson, and the rather exceptionally quick promotion and steady advancement which came to him in mercantile life convinced him that he had chosen the career in which he could make the most of his own powers and develop the widest influence. Of his mother, Mrs. Irene Jane (Clinkscales) Osborne, he writes, "the strongest influence ever brought to bear upon my life was my mother"; and to her high and earnest ambition for him he feels indebted for much of the inspiration of his life.

A clerk from 1880 to 1888, in the latter year he became a member of The Sylvester-Bleckley Company, continuing a partner in that firm until 1893. From 1893 to 1901 he was a member of the firm of Brown, Osborne & Company. Since 1901 he has been senior member of the firm of Osborne & Pearson, in the general mercantile business.

Mr. Osborne is a director and the vice-president of the Anderson Telephone company; a director and the vice-president of the Corona Knitting mills; a director and the vice-president for some years and later the president of the Anderson Mattress and Spring Bed company; he is a director of the Riverside Cotton mills and of the Toxaway Cotton mills, both of Anderson, South Carolina; a director and president of the Merchants' Grocery company, wholesale grocers; a director and president of the Domestic Manufacturing company; a director of the Perpetual Building and Loan association of Anderson, South Carolina, and a director of the Bank of Starr, South Carolina.

He has always taken an active interest in the social and civic life of Anderson. He is a director and the treasurer of the Anderson chamber of commerce, and the chairman of its committee on education. He is an alderman of the city of Anderson, now serving his second term, and is chairman of the sanitary committee and a member of the following committees of the council: auditing, finance, civic improvement, streets, and police.

A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mr. Osborne has for the last twenty years been superintendent of the Sunday school and a member of the board of stewards of St. John's church at Anderson, South Carolina; and he has served for seven years as treasurer and is at present chairman of the board of stewards. In 1905 he was a delegate from the Greenville district to the South Carolina annual conference of his church. In 1906 he was a delegate from the Anderson district, and he served on several committees. He has acted as district steward of the Greenville district and of the Anderson district for the last three years.

Mr. Osborne has never married. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a Noble of Oasis Mystic Shrine. He is the fraternal master of Security lodge, No. 241, of the Fraternal Union of America. He is identified with the Travelers' Protective Association of America.

In politics he is a Democrat.

To the young people of South Carolina he commends these three cardinal principles: "honesty, sobriety, industry."

FRANCIS LE JAU PARKER

PARKER, FRANCIS LE JAU, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Charleston, was distinguished among the professional men contributed by South Carolina to the armies of the Confederacy. He was born in Abbeville district, September, 1836, a son of Captain Thomas Parker, who commanded the Abbeville volunteers in the last Florida war, and Eleanor Legare Frost, and grandson of Thomas Parker, first United States district attorney of South Carolina after the Revolution. He is also a grandson of William Henry Drayton, chief justice of South Carolina, and is a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the Reverend Doctor Francis Le Jau, rector of Goose Creek church, 1707-1717. Doctor Parker's family has been identified with the history of his state from colonial times. In 1855 he was graduated from the South Carolina Military academy, and in 1858 he was graduated in medicine from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, having studied in the office of his uncle, the late Professor Henry R. Frost, M. D., one of the founders of the college. After his graduation from the Medical college he was elected one of the house physicians of the Roper hospital, April, 1858, and during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever which immediately followed he remained faithful at his post, himself suffering from the dread disease. Subsequently he began the practice of medicine at Charleston, and was appointed assistant demonstrator and prosector of anatomy to Professors Holbrook and Miles of the Medical college at which he had studied. In March, 1861, after the secession of his state from the Union, Doctor Parker entered upon his first military service. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of South Carolina volunteers, and was assigned to the First regiment of artillery, Colonel Wilmot D. DeSaussure commanding, at Morris Island. In April, 1861, he participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and saw the first signal shell fired from the mortar battery at Fort Johnson, James Island, by Lieutenant James, formerly of the United States army, but at the time of the bombardment in the service of South Carolina. At the beginning of the War between the States, Doctor Parker was commissioned assistant surgeon provisional army of the Confederate States and assigned to duty at Manassas Junction, where he served on the staff of Doctor Williams, medical director of General Johnston's army. Subsequently he was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon and afterward was surgeon in charge of the South Carolina hospital at Manchester, Virginia, until after the battles before Richmond, 1862, when he was commissioned surgeon and assigned to the staff of Commodore Page, Confederate States navy, at Chapins Bluff, James river, below Richmond. But desiring more active duty, he obtained a transfer, and was appointed surgeon of the Hampton Legion infantry, Colonel M. W. Gary commanding, Jenkins's brigade, Longstreet's corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and was on duty with this command in the Suffolk and Blackwater campaign about Petersburg and Richmond in 1863; at Chickamauga, and during the investment of Chattanooga and through the campaign in East Tennessee, when the skill and endurance of medical officers were severely taxed. While in Tennessee, Doctor Parker was attached to the staff of Major-General S. B. Buckner, commanding Hood's old division, and later was appointed chief surgeon of this division, subsequently commanded by General Fields. On the return to Virginia, he shared the fortunes of the First corps in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania court-house, North and South Anna rivers, Cold Harbor, and in the fighting before Richmond and Petersburg, and finally the retreat to Appomattox. Then he returned to Charleston, resumed his practice and renewed his connection with the Medical college, of which he was elected demonstrator in 1866 and professor of anatomy in 1870. Afterward he served as clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear, and in 1881 he became dean of the faculty. In 1892 he was elected provisional president of the Alumni association. In 1894 he effected the reëstablishment of the College of Pharmacy. For many years he represented the Medical Society of South Carolina in the annual conventions of the South Carolina Medical association. On January 1, 1903, he was elected an honorary member of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and, on April 16 of the same year, honorary member of the South Carolina Medical association. Doctor Parker was one of the surgeons of the City hospital. He served as one of the editors of the Charleston "Medical Journal," to the columns of which he contributed many valuable papers.

He has also written exhaustively and well for numerous other medical publications, including "The American Journal of Medical Sciences," "The Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association," and "The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," his papers dealing with general surgery, particularly with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose.

Recently Doctor Parker resigned the deanship, and the professorship of anatomy, of the Medical college, and was elected emeritus professor of the branch last named.

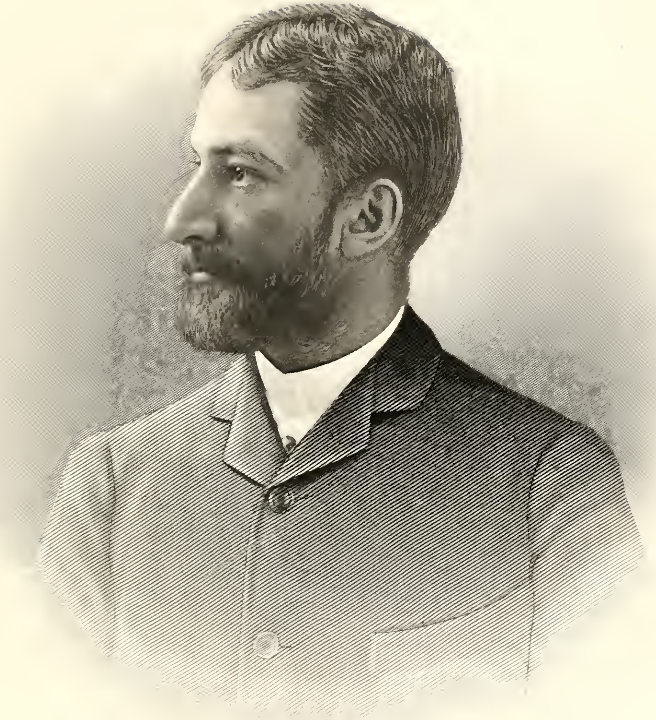
Doctor Parker's address is Charleston, South Carolina.

THOMAS FLEMING PARKER

PARKER, THOMAS FLEMING, cotton manufacturer, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 28, 1860. His parents were Thomas and Margaretta Amelia Parker. His father resided in Charleston for many years and was one of the merchant princes of his day. He was a man of culture, and in his home the leading men and women of the South in his day were frequently entertained. Soon after the opening of the War between the States he enlisted in the Confederate States army, and he was killed in the battle of Secessionville when he was only twenty-nine years of age. The earliest known ancestor in this country was John Parker, who came from the Island of Jamaica to South Carolina, where he died in 1695.

Thomas Fleming Parker passed the years of childhood and youth in the city of his birth. He completed the course of study at the preparatory school of A. Sachtleben, and subsequently entered the College of Charleston. Here his eyesight became impaired, and at the end of the sophomore year he was obliged to leave the institution and spend a large part of his time out of doors. He engaged in farming and out-of-door pursuits, and, though unable to continue the studies he had planned, he acquired much practical knowledge and training in affairs. He took a deep interest in the community in which he lived. For some time he was president of the Linville Improvement company, in North Carolina, which engaged in the improvement of land. Later, when he had regained his eyesight in a large degree, he became president of the Monaghan Cotton mills, at Greenville, South Carolina, and in this capacity he has become widely and favorably known. Although a decided innovation on the prevailing system of management, his methods proved a great success, and to a considerable extent they have been copied by many progressive mill owners in the South. These methods have solved the problem of how to permanently keep the operatives, which is by far the greatest difficulty which they have thus far encountered.

The Monaghan mills were organized in 1900 with a capital of $700,000. The property is located just outside the limits of Greenville, and forms a village of eighteen hundred population.



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Mr. Parker employed a landscape architect to map out the property, locate the streets and grades, lay out a park and a cemetery, and make suggestions along sanitary and esthetic lines. Houses were provided for the operatives and land upon which domestic animals could be kept was provided free. Thus the surroundings were made so pleasant and healthful that operatives with families, when once located, had no desire to drift away to other mills. The mill building itself was improved in appearance by the planting of vines around it, and many of the men and women adopted the same method of beautifying their own homes.

Perhaps an even more important benefit was conferred upon the operatives by the formation of a branch of the Young Men's Christian association with excellent facilities for carrying on its work. It is said, in fact, that this establishment is superior in construction and equipment to any similar building in the state. Later the Young Women's Christian association was opened with a home of its own. The Young Men's Christian association, including club house and fixtures, cost approximately $18,000, and the stockholders admit that it was a most judicious expenditure. There is a secretary and assistant secretary for each association, men and women who work in the village and whose salaries are paid by the corporation. With institutions of this character, with delightful homes, and with all the modern facilities of a city for the operatives, the owners have no trouble in securing steady and efficient help, although the mill is located in a section where labor is at times alarmingly scarce. And it is due to the good judgment and wise management of Mr. Parker, seconded by the directors of the company, that such favorable conditions have been secured.

Mainly as the results of Mr. Parker's efforts, a Municipal league was formed in Greenville two years ago. The object of this association, of which he was made and still is president, was to make the city more attractive to its residents and to strangers. The public soon became interested. The services of landscape architects were secured, an associate branch was organized by the women, and the work of improvement was soon well under way. The league is non-partisan and non-political. Its membership includes practically every public-spirited citizen, and more than one hundred women. Much has been done to beautify and adorn the city and much more in the same line will be accomplished in the future.

Mr. Parker has chosen the life which is free from political cares and trials, but he sympathizes and votes with the Democratic party. The only order with which he is affiliated is the South Carolina Society Sons of the American Revolution.

On April 6, 1887, he was married to Miss Lisa deV. Foulke, who died May, 1902. Of their two children, one is living in 1907. In June, 1906, Mr. Parker married Miss Harriet Horry Frost, of Charleston, South Carolina.

The address of Mr. Parker is Greenville, South Carolina.

JAMES E. PEURIFOY

PEURIFOY, JAMES E., of Colleton county, lawyer, state senator, was born in Edgefield (now Saluda) county, South Carolina, on May 9, 1872. His father, Daniel Byrd Peurifoy, was a merchant and farmer who represented his county (at first Edgefield, later Saluda county) for several years in the South Carolina house of representatives. The ancestors of his father came from England in colonial times and settled in North Carolina.

His boyhood was passed in the country, and he was early trained to regular tasks on the farm. He was not very strong, although seldom ill. He became fond of books and reading while still a boy; and he early determined to be a lawyer. But he had to support himself during his years of study; and he taught for some years after his college course was completed, meantime reading law, before he found himself in position to give his entire time to his chosen profession, the law.

By his faithful work as a boy in preparatory schools he qualified himself for and won a beneficiary scholarship in the South Carolina Military academy, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of B. S.

In September of the same year he began to teach, as principal of the Walterboro graded school. He pursued law studies and was admitted to the bar (December, 1897,) while still teaching. In June, 1898, he gave up teaching to engage in the practice of the law.

After four years of practice his townspeople and the voters of the county had come to know him so well and so favorably that they chose him state senator in 1902. He served Colleton county in the upper house of the state legislature of South Carolina until 1906, when he declined reëlection, desiring to give his entire time to the practice of his profession.

He is a Democrat in his political convictions, and he has always acted with his party.

He is a Knight of Pythias and a Free Mason. He has served as captain of a company of South Carolina militia.

While still a teacher, in November, 1897, he married Carrie Hagood Witsell, daughter of Doctor Charles Witsell and Mrs. Emmeline Witsell. Of their three children, two are living in 1907.

Mr. Peurifoy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has found his favorite form of exercise and recreation in looking after his farm. Early following the example of his father in entering upon the career of a legislator for his county, Mr. Peurifoy has sought to qualify himself for his duties by special reading and by a broad-minded view of the possibilities for good which are within reach of the average American citizen. He is still very young. His friends look for much useful service of the state by him.

To the young he commends as the surest and firmest stepping-stone to true success, "scrupulous honesty in all transactions, sober and correct habits, and hard work—'keeping always at it.' "

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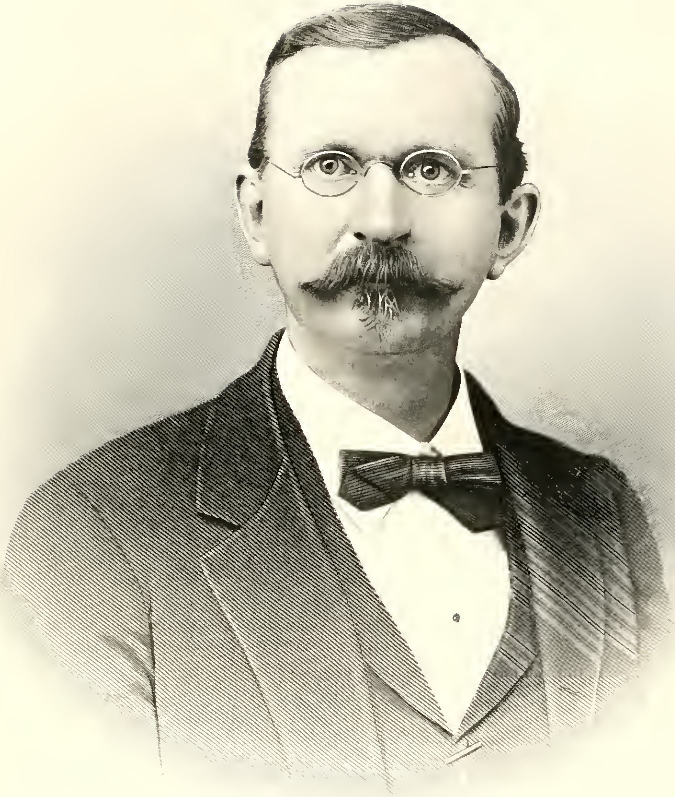

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JOSEPH CALVIN PLONK

PLONK, JOSEPH CALVIN, cotton manufacturer, president of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing company, of Cherokee Falls, Cherokee county, South Carolina, was born December 9, 1852, in Cleveland county, North Carolina. His parents were John Jonas Plonk (now, 1907, living at the age of eighty-four) and Ann Ellen (Oates) Plonk, who died in 1905 in her seventy-fourth year. His mother had always been fond of reading, and was a woman of deep piety and exemplary life. The Bible was her constant companion, and its precepts and its spirit went into the training she gave her children. "If there is any good in me of any kind, I owe it to my mother," writes her son.

His father's family were of German extraction; his mother's were English and Scotch. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Plonk, came from Pennsylvania and settled in what is now Lincoln county, North Carolina, before the Revolutionary war. His son, Joseph Plonk, was born in Lincoln county in 1788, and died in 1888, aged one hundred years and two months. He was a skilled workman, and made spinning-wheels, hand-looms, violins, and many other articles, without the use of machinery. Both of Mr. Plonk's maternal great-grandfathers, William Oates and Samuel Espey, came from Pennsylvania before the Revolution and settled in what is now Cleveland county, North Carolina. They were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were at the battle of King's Mountain, Espey serving as captain. William Oates, son of William Oates and grandfather of Joseph Calvin Plonk, built wagons and other vehicles. He was also a farmer, and a land surveyor. He died in 1857. John Jones Plonk, the father of Joseph Calvin, was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, in 1823, and is still living at the age of eighty-four, having been an incessant worker himself and believing it a sin to be idle.

Descended from sturdy forebears, Joseph Calvin Plonk was blessed with a strong physique, which his life on the farm helped to develop. At the age of six he began to engage in helpful tasks, following the example of his father, who taught him that he ought not to "eat the bread of idleness."

The War between the States began when he was eight years old. School facilities were very limited. In his twentieth year he attended a high school in Newton, North Carolina, for ten or twelve weeks, but Reconstruction troubles left the family without means, and he was forced to leave school to go to work. He found that unskilled labor hardly brought him a livelihood; and realizing his deficiencies, he determined to overcome them. By hard work and close saving, he accumulated money enough to enable him to spend ten months at a country academy. At twenty-three he began five years of alternate school teaching and study.

On April 13, 1880, he married Miss Laura Elmina Roberts. Three months of unsuccessful partnership "in a store," and two years as official surveyor of Cleveland county, were followed by his reëlection as surveyor; but in 1883 he resigned and went into the lumber business, again meeting with failure.

About this time cotton manufacturing began to take on new life in the South. Several modern mills had been built in the vicinity of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Spartanburg, South Carolina. An accidental visit to one of these mills gave him the determination to learn the cotton manufacturing business. In September, 1883, he applied for work at McAdensville, and began by sweeping the floor of the mill. After about a week he was promoted, and as he made it a rule to do well whatever work was assigned to him, without asking questions, he began to find favor in the eyes of those above him. His wages at first were seventy-five cents a day.

After he had been at McAdensville for nine months, his superintendent resigned and went to Cherokee Falls, taking Plonk with him. At his new location he was made overseer of the card room at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. Sixteen months afterward the superintendent went to take another position, and Mr. Plonk was left in charge of the mill at Cherokee Falls. In six months more he was made superintendent, at a salary of a thousand dollars a year—a position which he held until 1892, when he went to Georgia and built a new and more modern mill, and started work on printed cloths. This was the second mill in the South to make these goods, the first having been started in February, 1893, while this one did not begin operation until May of 1893. He stayed in Georgia two years, and in November, 1894, he returned to Cherokee Falls. In the meanwhile, September, 1894, the old mill had been destroyed by fire. At the unanimous request of the stockholders, Mr. Plonk rebuilt the mill on modern lines and on a much larger scale. He was made superintendent and general manager, and he held these positions until, in 1900, he was elected president of the company, which office he still holds.

Mr. Plonk is also a director of manufacturing corporations, a member of several important industrial associations, a vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and president of the Cherokee Iron company, a South Carolina corporation dealing in mineral lands.

When he went to McAdensville he had just one five-dollar gold piece between him and starvation. He now owns one-eighth of the stock of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing company, whose plant cost the stockholders half a million dollars; and he is the owner of much other property.

Mr. Plonk has necessarily had many opportunities to help others, and he has not neglected them. Remembering, doubtless, his own hard struggle to get a start in the world, he has been quick to extend a helping hand to others who have shown a disposition to help themselves. He has done what he could for the interests of the employees of his mill. Religious services are maintained here, and there is a free school which is open seven months in the year and is well patronized. Mr. and Mrs. Plonk have adopted a daughter, to whom they are warmly devoted.

In religious preference Mr. Plonk is a Presbyterian; and he holds the office of deacon in his church. In politics he is a Democrat, though in 1896 and 1900 he voted for McKinley, differing with his party on the financial question. To young Carolinians he says: "My progress would have been swifter and my success more complete had I at the outset governed my life more closely by the golden rule. There are two sides to every debatable question, and at least two interests in every business transaction. To realize these facts, and to govern your actions accordingly, will inspire confidence in you; and that is worth more than money. 'The world deals with you as you deal with it.' There are exceptions to this rule, but if your dealings are honest, open and upright, you will find ninety-five per cent. of the people you come in contact with willing to meet you on the same plane."

The address of Mr. Plonk is Cherokee Falls, South Carolina.

NELSON CARTER POE

POE, NELSON CARTER, of Greenville, South Carolina, merchant, director in banks and cotton mills, and vice-president of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing company, was born in Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 7th of November, 1851. His father, William Poe, was a bank president, a man of business integrity and executive ability. His mother was Mrs. Ellen Cannon (Taylor) Poe, daughter of Joseph Taylor, of Anderson county, South Carolina. The earliest known American ancestor of the family was John Poe, who came from Ireland about 1745 and settled in Baltimore. John Poe's son (General) David Poe, was the grandfather of Edgar Allen Poe, the poet and man of letters; and William Poe, the youngest son of John, was the grandfather of Nelson Carter Poe. On his mother's side, a great-grandfather, Col. Samuel Taylor, served in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war.

His early life was passed in the village of Pendleton. He was trained in his boyhood to familiarize himself with "any kind of honest work" which needed to be done about the home; and the discipline which he received from early familiarity with manual labor he regards as of life-long value to him. He was especially fond of reading in his boyhood. To his mother he owes much for intellectual impulse and moral influence in his character-building.

He attended the village academy of Pendleton, after some years in the village primary schools; but he did not undertake a course of study at college. When eighteen years old he took a place as clerk in a hardware store at Columbia, South Carolina. Becoming thoroughly familiar with the hardware business in all its branches, he removed to Greenville, South Carolina, in 1877, and soon became an active member of the hardware firm of Wilkins, Poe & Company. As director in several banks, cotton mills and various other business enterprises, he has done his full share in developing the commercial interests of the town; and he has not been lacking in public-spirited interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community.

He is a member of the Democratic party, and has always voted for the candidates and the principles of that party.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South.

During the administration of Governor Ansel he was appointed one of the five commissioners "to wind up the dispensary system in the state"; but he declined to serve on this commission.

On the 12th of May, 1880, he married Miss Nannie Crawford, daughter of James W. Crawford, of Pendleton, South Carolina. Of their five children, three are living in 1907.

STEWART WYLIE PRYOR

PRYOR, STEWART WYLIE, M. D., was born in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, January 29, 1864. His parents were Stewart Love and Susan Catherine (Haynes) Pryor. They removed from North Carolina to Spartanburg county, South Carolina, about 1860, and some twenty years afterward settled in a section of Union county which is now a part of Cherokee county. The father was a skillful machinist and millwright. He held no public office except in connection with local schools, but he was a man of kindly disposition and was highly esteemed by those who knew him. The mother, now (1907) eighty-two years of age, is a woman of fine mind and most excellent character. The ancestors of the family in this country settled in Virginia and North Carolina. Some of the members on the maternal side were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and their families, as well as themselves, suffered greatly at the hands of the British and Tories.

The years of boyhood and early youth of Stewart Pryor were passed in the country. His health was good. He enjoyed outdoor sports and pastimes, but was especially fond of reading. The schools near his home were poor, but he attended them in term time and made good use of such opportunities as they afforded. When not in school he performed the tasks on the farm which usually fall to a boy of his age. In 1881 he became a clerk in a store in Gaffney, South Carolina. The following year he took a course of study in a business college in Baltimore, and 1883-85 he was employed as a bookkeeper in Gaffney. His professional education was completed at the Atlanta Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1887. Later he took fifteen post-graduate courses, one annually for fifteen years, at the New York Polyclinic.

After graduation, Doctor Pryor practiced a few months at Cherokee Springs, near the paternal home. He then removed to Chester county, and after a few months at Lowryville, began his practice in the town of Chester. Here he had to "start at the bottom" and work for success in competition with physicians of more than ordinary skill. As he demonstrated his ability, the

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demand for his services rapidly increased. He developed special skill in surgery, and feeling the want of accommodations for his patients, who were coming from a widening circle, he built, about 1884, a combined residence and hospital. This was designed to be of ample capacity, but as his reputation extended it proved to be inadequate, and in 1904 the Magdalene hospital was erected at Chester with modern equipment, including electrical and X-Ray apparatus. It was expected that this would for a long period meet all requirements, but it was crowded almost from the first, and in less than two years after its establishment it was materially enlarged. In this hospital a free bed is maintained for the poor by benevolent people in the city.

In the choice of an occupation he felt free to follow his own inclination. This, from childhood, was very strong. He delighted to "play doctor," and for most of his reading he preferred books relating to medicine and surgery. Occasionally he enjoyed a humorous work, but he never cared for novels. His home life was pleasant, and his mother exerted a remarkably strong influence upon him for good.

Doctor Pryor was called upon at different times to prepare papers on special subjects for the associations of which he was a member, as also articles for prominent medical journals. He was president of the Chester County Medical society, vice-president of South Carolina Medical association, member of Tri-State Medical association, chief surgeon of the Lenoir and Chester and Chester and Northwestern railway companies, chief medical adviser of the Mutual Benefit association of South Carolina, and examiner for many other insurance companies. He is a member of the Chester Social Medical club and the Mercantile and Manufacturers' club. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On February 14, 1888, Doctor Pryor was married to Miss Carrie Magdalene Tinsley, daughter of Rufus Waring and Sallie Rogers Tinsley, of Union, South Carolina. In the community, as in the home, her influence for good is strong and constant. She takes commendable pride in the success of her husband, and to her no small part of it is due. For her the Magdalene hospital was most appropriately named. They have six daughters living in 1907.

The family residence is at Chester, South Carolina.

HENRY EDMUND RAVENEL

RAVENEL, HENRY EDMUND, lawyer, business man, and author, was born September 3, 1856, on Seneca plantation, Oconee (then Pickens) county, near Seneca city, South Carolina. His father, Henry Edmund Ravenel, cotton exporter, was a fine business man and a cultivated gentleman of the old Southern type; his mother, Selina E. Ravenel, was a woman of marked culture and refinement. His descent on both sides is Huguenot. His first American ancestor, René Ravenel, came from Vitré, France, in 1686, and settled in South Carolina, near Charleston. Shortly afterward he married Charlotte de St. Julien, who, like himself, was driven from France by the religious persecution of the period.

The subject of this sketch spent his childhood in the country and there received his primary education. Later he moved to Charleston and became a student at Charleston college, where he was graduated A. B. in 1876 and A. M. in 1878. While pursuing his post-graduate studies he also studied law with Simonton & Barker, a prominent Charleston firm, and immediately after his graduation he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Charleston. A few years later he removed to Spartanburg.

His practice was from the first largely along commercial lines —was intentionally made so by him—and it was not long before he was not only attorney for a number of prosperous business corporations, but a considerable owner of stock in them. He is a director of and attorney for the Saxon Cotton mills; a director of the Tucapau Cotton mills; director of and attorney for the Spartanburg Home Building and Loan association; a director of the Spartanburg Savings bank; president of the Ravadson Trust company, and has other important business interests in the town and near by, and also has a large and lucrative law practice.

He occupies a position in the front rank of the wide-awake, progressive, public-spirited citizens of his town, is a participant in every movement for the betterment of the people of town or state; has been for nearly twenty years a trustee of the Spartanburg public schools, and a deacon of the First Presbyterian church for about the same length of time. He is president of the corporation of the French Protestant church in Charleston.

He was joint author, with C. A. McHugh, of "Ravenel and McHugh's Digest of South Carolina Reports," published 1880, in Charleston, and author of "Ravenel Records," a history of the Ravenel family, published 1898.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is, and has always been, a Democrat. His favorite recreations are horseback riding and boating. As a man he is approachable, genial, courteous and well liked. His chart of life for the young is short and pointed: "First, do not mistake character-building for the religious life; second, study the constitution of the United States; third, obey and uphold the law personally."

On April 14, 1886, he married Agnes Moffett Adger, daughter of William Adger and Margaret H. (Moffett) Adger. Of their four children, all are now (1907) living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

RICHARD CLARK REED

REED, REV. RICHARD CLARK, D. D., was born in Harrison, Hamilton county, Tennessee, January 24, 1851. He is the son of Rev. James L. Reed, of the Presbyterian church, and his wife, née Elizabeth Jane McRae. The marked characteristics of the father were a strong will, persistent energy, with an uncompromising fidelity to his convictions of right and duty.

An early ancestor in America on the maternal side was the Rev. Thomas Craighead, who was born in Scotland and studied medicine there, but soon became a minister of the Gospel and was settled for ten or twelve years in Ireland. His name appears first in this country in 1715 among the ministers of New England. Mather, in instructing the people at Freetown, about forty miles south of Boston, to encourage Mr. Craighead in his work describes him as "a man of singular piety, meekness, humility and industry in the work of God." Removing to Pennsylvania in 1733, he became a member of Donegal Presbytery, which had a peculiar love and veneration for him and always spoke of him as "Father Craighead." He was very active in planting and building up churches in that region. On the 17th of November, 1737, he accepted a call from the people of Hopewell, whose place of meeting was at the "Big Spring" near Newville. His pastorate there was brief. He had become an aged man, though his earnestness and power remained unabated. Under his impassioned discourses his hearers were often melted to tears Near the close of April, 1739, while pronouncing the benediction in the pulpit, he waved his hand, exclaimed "Farewell! Farewell!" sank down and expired. His remains are said to lie, without monument, under the cornerstone of the present house of worship at Newville, Pennsylvania

Rev Alexander Craighead, the fourth son of Rev. Thomas Craighead, removed from the Presbytery of Donegal to Augusta county, Virginia, from whence he was sent by Hanover Presbytery to Rocky River, North Carolina, in 1757, to labor among the Cherokee Indians. A monument has recently been erected to his memory in Charlotte, North Carolina, on one face of which is inscribed: "Inspirer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Others of the family in blessed labors in the Presbyterian ministry have been Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, son of Rev. Alexander Craighead; Rev. John Craighead, and Rev. James Geddes Craighead, D. D.

In childhood and youth the physical condition of the subject of this sketch was always good. His early life was passed in the country, on the farm of his grandfather, in Tennessee on the Tennessee river. He records that he "kept the lead in the field" when a boy, and that he spent all his leisure hours in the river. He formed habits of industry and correct ideas of manual labor; developed his physical constitution, and, he says, learned how to wait on himself. His mother dying when he was only two years old, he was reared in the family of his maternal grandfather.

The War between the States, coming when he was a lad, closed the country schools, and lack of means and poverty deprived him of a good preparation for college. He did not neglect books, however, and those which he found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life were the standard English poets, which exercised much influence on his early life in kindling the imagination and in stimulating worthy aspirations. Since then theology and history have been his principal studies.

He attended King college, Bristol, Tennessee, and was graduated therefrom, in 1873, with the degree of A. B. He subsequently took a course of professional study at Union Theological seminary in Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, and was graduated in 1876. He married, October 19, 1876, Miss Mary Cantey Venable, daughter of Thomas F. and Mary P. Venable, of Virginia, of the highly distinguished family of the name. To this union have been born seven children, of whom six are living.

He determined on the Gospel ministry as his life-work through personal preference. Innate ambition to excel made him the oratorical medalist and valedictorian in college. In the more serious contests of life a sense of duty has been the impelling motive to the success which he has attained, since directed always by the "sense of God in heart and conscience."

He commenced the active work of his life as a minister in the Presbyterian church in Somerville, Tennessee, in 1876. He then served successively as pastor in Smithville, Virginia, 1877-85; in Franklin, Tennessee, 1885-89; in Charlotte, North Carolina, 1889-92; in Nashville, Tennessee, 1892-98, and in 1898 was elected professor of church history in the Presbyterian Theological seminary, of Columbia, South Carolina, which chair he continues to fill. For some years he was associate editor of the "Presbyterian Quarterly," the leading journal of the Presbyterian church in the United States. At present he is associate editor of the "Presbyterian Standard," published in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The honorary degree of D. D., in recognition of his attainments, was conferred on him by King college in 1891, and that of LL. D. in 1906. In 1907 he was elected to membership in the American Society of Church History. His written and published works are held in high esteem. They are: "The Gospel as Taught by Calvin," 1897; "History of the Presbyterian Churches of the World," 1904; "John Knox—An Address Before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," delivered at Fort Worth, Texas.

He would commend as most helpful to young Americans as the principles and habits most highly contributive to the strengthening of sound ideals of American life and which will most help young people to attain true success in life: "A definite aim, a worthy aim, and earnest consecration to that aim; temperate habits; methodical habits; industry; perseverance; pluck; putting supreme value on character; recognizing that true success is rather a condition of the inner than the outer life."

His address is Columbia, Richland county, South Carolina.

JOHN SCHREINER REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS, JOHN SCHREINER, son of George Norton Reynolds, Jr., and Susan Eliza (Schreiner) Reynolds, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on September 28, 1848. His father was by occupation a carriage maker and dealer. He represented the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael in the house of representatives of his state; his character was marked by energy and vivacity, which accounted for his success in life. William Reynolds, great-grandfather of John S. Reynolds, came to Yorktown, Virginia, from England. He was distinguished only for energy, probity, and patriotism, yet this should be distinction enough for any man. George N. Reynolds, son of William Reynolds, born in Yorktown, Virginia, removed to Charleston, South Carolina, early in the nineteenth century, where he engaged successfully in the carriage business. His son, George N. Reynolds, Jr., was the father of the subject of this sketch. John Henry Schreiner, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and the son of a Lutheran clergyman. He came to Charleston early in the nineteenth century and there successfully engaged in business as a merchant. He was a man of the highest integrity and considerable scholarship.

In childhood John S. Reynolds was handicapped by frail health. Because of this, he took little interest in outdoor sports; neither was he habituated to regular physical labor. Reading was his chief enjoyment, and the chimney-corner and his books occupied much of his time. Until fourteen years of age his life was spent in the city of Charleston; from that time until he was twenty years of age he lived at Winnsboro. The influences which most affected his early career were private study, contact with men in active life, early companionship, and home. His mother was a woman of strong character, and her influence was in all respects excellent and most effective in shaping the tastes and directing the tendencies of her son. His first strong impulse to make his life something worth while he attributes to her counsels.

Young Reynolds found no royal road to culture; various difficulties beset his pathway. Reading, however, filled what might otherwise have proved serious gaps in his early education.

He was devoted to history, political writings, and books of law; and he made the English language a subject of special study. His schooling was acquired in the common schools of Charleston until 1862. Next he studied at Mount Zion institute in the years 1863 and 1864. He left school in November, 1864, to enter the Confederate army, and resumed his studies in September, 1865. In October, 1867, he entered the University of South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. In the university he graduated with distinction in Latin and belles lettres, and received the junior certificate of distinction in French and in mental and moral philosophy. Though disappointing at the time, events have proved that the break in his college course was not an unmixed evil.

Mr. Reynolds' active life-work began in a store in Winnsboro, South Carolina, on the 10th of September, 1868. From this date until January, 1869, he was a clerk in Winnsboro; in 1869 he taught a country school in Marion county; from 1870 to 1875 he was instructor in history and belles lettres at King's Mountain Military school, Yorkville, South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar at Winnsboro, January, 1876, having acquired his legal knowledge while teaching. Until January, 1887, he occupied himself with the law and journalism, being connected with the Winnsboro "News and Herald." Removing to Columbia in January, 1887, he was at different times connected with "The Record," "The Register" and "The State," meantime looking for an opportunity to practice the profession of his choice. From the time that opportunity came he practiced law in Columbia until August, 1902, when he was appointed supreme court librarian, a position which he still holds, and in connection with which he continues the practice of his profession.

Mr. Reynolds' political activities have included, in addition to his newspaper work, attendance upon the Democratic state convention of May, 1876; county conventions in Fairfield; active participation in the campaign of 1876, and attendance upon the county conventions of Richland and the state Democratic convention in 1896. Mr. Reynolds was elected a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, from Richland, in 1896, and served one term. His principal service in this legislative session was the introduction of and successful fight made by him for the Reynolds printing bill, which provided that the public printing be biennially let to the lowest responsible bidder. He has held office in local Democratic clubs for nearly thirty years. He served in the Confederate army, in the state troops, from November 30 to December 26, 1864, and was a member of the arsenal corps of the state cadets from December 26, 1864, to May 5, 1865. He has also given attention to literature, having written "Reconstruction in South Carolina," a work which was published in 1905, and which has been very favorably received.

Mr. Reynolds attends the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is a life-long Democrat.

In his own view, Mr. Reynolds' life has not been an unqualified success. His early and constant ambition has been to be a lawyer. Circumstances, however, over which he apparently had no control, hindered him from devoting himself closely and continuously to the practice of his profession.

His advice to the young is to select the work of life early, and give persistent, unflagging attention thereto, and he regards as essential elements of success, honesty, sobriety, fidelity to friends, respect or veneration for parents, devotion to wife, and justice and tenderness to children.

Mr. Reynolds was married on the 9th day of December, 1880, to Miss Susan Gadsden Edwards. Seven children have been born to them, of whom five are still (1907) living.

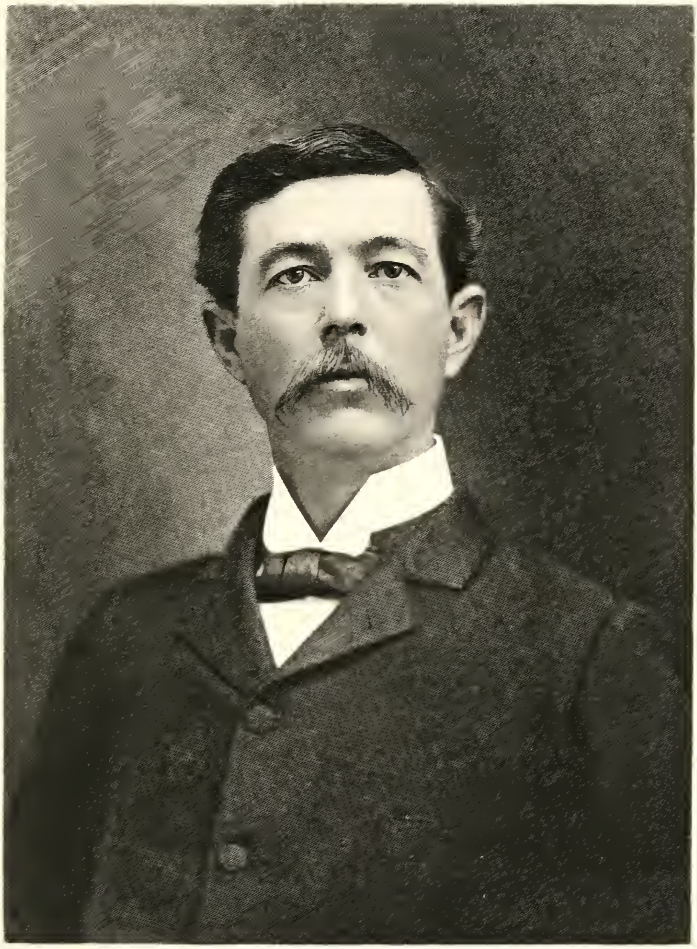
His address is 1403 Pendleton street, Columbia, South Carolina.

JOHN GARDINER RICHARDS, JR.

RICHARDS, JOHN G., Jr., of Liberty Hill, South Carolina, planter and stock-raiser, for five consecutive terms elected from Kershaw county a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, where he has served as chairman of the committee on public schools and of the committee on ways and means; the author of the law appropriating money to build and equip better school houses in the rural districts; of the law establishing a model school building in connection with Winthrop Normal and Industrial college for women, and of the law providing free scholarships at that institution; and of that part of the Clemson college scholarship law that provides scholarships for boys who expect to make agriculture their life-work, is the name-sake and son of an honored father who has long preached the Gospel in South Carolina, and has made his father's name still better known by reason of the son's devotion to the educational and agricultural interests of the state.

Born on Sunday, September 11, 1864, at Liberty Hill, he is the son of Rev. John Gardiner Richards and Sophia Edwards (Smith) Richards. His father, a graduate of Oglethorpe university and of the Theological seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, has been in the active ministry of the Presbyterian church for over fifty years; and, as moderator of the synod of South Carolina, for twenty years a member of the board of directors of the Theological seminary of Columbia, and a successful and beloved pastor and preacher, he has enjoyed the honor and loving esteem of his colleagues in the ministry and of a host of his fellow-citizens. He was chaplain of the Tenth South Carolina regiment, and served in the Confederate army throughout the War between the States; while two of his brothers were also officers in the Confederate army.

Mr. Richards' maternal ancestors were English settlers in the colonies of Virginia and North Carolina, before the Revolution. John Fullerton, his great great-grandfather (born in Scotland, 1734; died at Charleston, 1779; buried in Old Circular churchyard, Charleston), was commissioned captain of the Indian Field company by the council of safety of South Carolina, December



Very Truly Yours
Jno. G. Richards Jr

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1, 1775. A nephew of David Hume, the great philosopher and historian, he was disinherited by his father and rebuked and reproached in a letter from his uncle, David Hume, for his "rebellious spirit and actions in vigorously supporting the cause of independence for the colonies." He died from the results of a severe cold taken while directing the work of his company in erecting Fort Johnson as a defence for Charleston against the anticipated attack of the British fleet and army.

Joseph Righton, his mother's grandfather, was born in the Bermuda Islands, September 9, 1762, and died at Charleston, January 7, 1847. He served in the Revolutionary army; and he, also, is buried in the Old Circular churchyard at Charleston. He had been a prisoner on board the British prison-ship Forbay, of Charleston.

His mother's brother, Gen. William Duncan Smith, was a graduate of West Point, served in the Mexican war, and, like so many other graduates of West Point, he was made a brigadier-general in the organization of the Confederate army. He died at Charleston early in the first year of the war.

Born in the country, passing his early life in a village, fond of athletic sports, and particularly of baseball, tennis, and fox hunting, he early learned to work on a farm regularly. He writes: "I have worked on a farm the greater part of my life; in early years at set tasks, and in later life as the owner and manager of a farm; and the effect has been to teach me faithfulness to duty and independence in thought and action."

He feels himself most deeply indebted to his parents for a strong and enduring influence upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He attended preparatory school at Liberty Hill, and entered Bingham's school at Mebane, North Carolina; but for family reasons his presence at home was needed, and he did not complete a course of a desired study.

In 1884, at the age of nineteen, he began the "active work of life for himself by taking the management of a farming and stock-raising interest at White Oak, Kershaw county. The "desire to be of service to his state and county," which his home training had made a controlling desire in his life, led him to plan in his manhood to devote himself to advocating and enforcing measures which should advance the interests of education and of agriculture in South Carolina.

Farming has always been his chief occupation, and stock-raising in connection with farming. A Democrat by conviction, and wishing to secure legislation which should give better educational facilities in the farming regions of the state and should result in a more thorough scientific training for farmers, he early began to give attention to party organization and to legislative measures which favor schools and agriculture. He was elected a magistrate of Kershaw county and served for eight years before his first election to the house of representatives. He has been a member of five Democratic state conventions; member of the state Democratic executive committee for six years, and in 1907 he is vice-president of the Democratic party of the state.

In 1898 he was the Democratic nominee for the house of representatives of his state, and he was triumphantly elected. Four times since he has been reëlected, twice without opposition in his party. The nine years already passed in the legislature have been marked by the advocacy of many measures to improve the schools and to help the farmers of the state.

The bill to exempt the graduates of the Medical college of Charleston from examination by the state board, he introduced, and, after a four years' struggle, carried through to enactment as a law. To the bill to give agricultural scholarships at Clemson college and at Winthrop Normal and Industrial college, and to the bill to build and equip better rural school houses, reference has been made. His determination to do what he can as a member of the house to help schools and farming has led him twice to decline honorable and lucrative positions in connection with the state government, in order that, as a legislator, he might continue to work for what he has most at heart. In 1905 he was elected a member of the board of visitors for Clemson college, and in 1907 he was reëlected.

In his church relations he is with the Presbyterian church—the church of his fathers. He has served as a deacon and is now a ruling elder of the church at Liberty Hill.

In 1893 a company of the South Carolina militia, known as the "Liberty Hill Rifles," was organized at Mr. Richards' residence, and he was elected captain of the company. This position he filled until 1907. In 1907 he was unanimously elected by his fellow-officers major of the First regiment, infantry, of the National Guard, South Carolina. Governor Ansel named Mr.

Richards upon his military board and he still holds that position. Governor Heyward appointed him a member of the Jamestown Exposition Commission for South Carolina.

On the 12th of June, 1888, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Bettie Coates Workman, daughter of W. H. Workman, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Camden. Of their nine children, eight are living in 1907.

Mr. Richards attributes "to the influence of his early home, more than to all other causes," the success he has won in life; and it is interesting to see how the religious teaching and the Christian principles of the home of that faithful preacher and pastor, his father, have worked themselves out in the practical, public-spirited, useful and honorable life of the legislator who was trained in the Christian home.

WILLIAM ANSON ROGERS

ROGERS, REV. WILLIAM ANSON, A. B., was born in Bishopville, Sumter county (now Lee county), South Carolina, September 29, 1849. He was the son of William Rogers, a native of Connecticut, and his wife, Annie Jane McCollum, born of Scotch parentage in Robeson county, North Carolina. His father was a man of marked intelligence, of sterling character, diligent and practical in business affairs, gentle in manner and firm in his adherence to principle and duty. He came to the South in early life, and at once established himself in the regard of his neighbors, whose esteem grew yearly with increasing knowledge of the worth of the man, and his death was deplored as a public loss. He was a zealous Christian and filled many official positions in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was highly successful, both as a merchant and farmer. Mrs. Rogers, the mother, was a woman of great strength of mind, of broad views, liberal culture, and gentle and unassuming in manner. Her chief aim was to order her household aright and to train her children in all the attainable graces of Christian character. According to well-authenticated information transmitted in the family, they were of the descent of John Rogers, the martyr who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, February 4, 1555.

The earliest ancestor in America was Hope Rogers, who settled in Connecticut about the year 1700.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of six children. His early life was spent in the quiet of a country village, and he grew up a healthy and vigorous lad, assisting his father in the store and having at times the oversight of some of the slaves on the farm contiguous. He was of studious habits and enjoyed a wide range of reading, including fiction, history, poetry, and works of a more serious character. He expressed the special delight which he took in boyhood in the books of DeFoe, Poe, and Augusta J. (Evans) Wilson.

He reverently testified to the directive influence on his spiritual life exercised by his excellent and deeply pious mother.

His preparatory education was in the village of his birth at Bishopville academy. The War between the States, 1861-65, interrupted his studies. In 1867 he went to Washington and Lee university, then under the presidency of General Robert E. Lee, and spent there one year. Whilst there he was initiated into the Alpha chapter of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In October, 1868, he entered the freshman class in Wofford college, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. Rogers was president of the Calhoun Literary society, and was the founder and first G. M. of Delta chapter of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, the first secret order established at Wofford college. From this institution he was graduated A. B. in June, 1872, delivering the valedictory of his class.

From personal preference and a conviction of duty he determined upon the ministry as his life-work. In December, 1872, he was admitted on trial in the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which body he was ever a faithful and efficient member. His first charge in the ministry was Lynchburg, South Carolina. He afterward served as pastor at Greenwood, Marion; Trinity, Charleston; Central, Spartanburg; Buncombe Street, Greenville; and Orangeburg, and for a short time as presiding elder of the Spartanburg district. He also served as the financial agent of his *alma mater*, Wofford college; as one of its trustees from 1886 until his death in 1906, and as assistant editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate."

He married, March 22, 1876, Miss Annie Maria Anderson, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Anderson, of the Presbyterian church, and a native of Dallas county, Alabama. Her grandfather was Robert Anderson, a son of Colonel Robert Anderson, of the Revolutionary war, who was subsequently made general of the state troops, and after whom Anderson county, South Carolina, is named. Of their seven children, five are now (1907) living.

Loyal to the state of his birth and the best interests of the South, Mr. Rogers was constant in his allegiance to the Democratic party. As a pastor, Mr. Rogers was sympathetic, tender, faithful; as a friend, true to the core; as a man among men, a gentleman. As a preacher he was logical and direct, and being of a poetical temperament, this imparted a chaste glow to his periods; but he never sacrificed truth to rhetoric, nor the teachings of the Gospel to the beauties of expression. Fidelity and modesty were his marked traits; sympathetic and wise in counsel, his friendship was a boon.

He enjoined upon all young Americans who would achieve true success in life to decide conscientiously upon some course of usefulness, to pursue it constantly and with the entire strength of their being, striving ever for higher and greater fullness of attainment.

Owing to failing health, Mr. Rogers withdrew from active ministerial work in December, 1901, and located in Spartanburg. He died there on the 29th of September, 1906, the anniversary of his fifty-seventh year.

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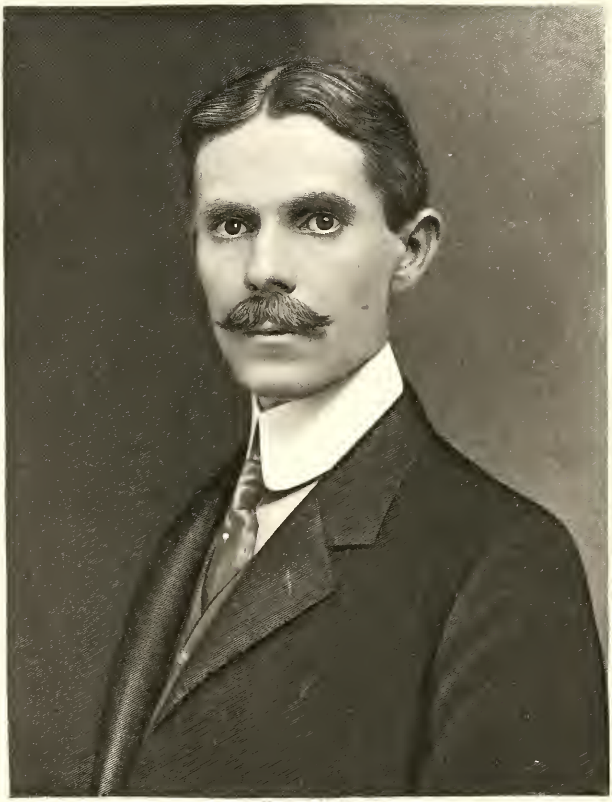

Yours truly
Edwin G. Seibels

EDWIN GRENVILLE SEIBELS

SEIBELS, EDWIN GRENVILLE, son of Edwin Whipple Seibels and Marie J. (Smith) Seibels, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in September, 1866. His father was a general insurance agent, noted for firmness of character and a practical temper.

Mr. Seibels' great-grandfather, John Jacob Seibels, emigrated from Elberfeldt, Germany, to Charleston, South Carolina, about 1760. His great-grandmother, Lady Sarah Temple, lived in Boston, Massachusetts; she was the daughter of William Temple, brother of Sir John Temple, of England. Among his ancestral connections, Mr. Seibels counts Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot.

Mr. Seibels' early years were passed chiefly in Columbia. Life was care-free. His college course cost him little struggle, although he paid his own way. He was fond of reading, and covered a wide range, including, first and last, almost all of the standard authors of ancient and modern times. His mother's influence upon his life was marked. Later forces that affected his character were the example and standing of others ahead of himself.

Mr. Seibels' first schooling was obtained under Mrs. Frank Elmore; later he attended Thompson's academy; his course here he followed with a course in South Carolina university, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. E. in 1885. The serious work of life began for him when in September, 1886, he assumed charge of his father's insurance office. His original desire was to be an engineer. Work was offered him in connection with the Panama railway, but circumstances took him instead into insurance. Since that time he has been constantly identified with this business. From September, 1886, to January, 1887, he was special agent for a fire insurance company; in the Southern field from 1887 to 1888 he was a member of the firm of E. W. Seibels & Son; from 1888 to 1892, special agent of various companies; from 1892 to 1898, general adjuster of fire losses; in 1898 he became Southern manager of the Glens Falls Insurance company; in 1900 he was appointed joint manager of the Rochester German and New Hampshire Insurance company, with the Glens Falls company. Since that date he has also had the management of the Milwaukee Mechanics, the American Insurance company, of New Jersey, and the Royal Exchange Assurance corporation; he also manages a large foreign marine insurance business. In addition, Mr. Seibels has held the office of president of the tree and park commission of the city of Columbia. He is president of South Carolina college alumni association and promoted the movement for the establishment of an endowment fund for the college by the alumni association, and is the president of the board of trustees of the alumni fund. He was elected president of the Clariosophic society of South Carolina college in his junior year. He has held various social positions, is president of the South Carolina club and of other clubs; he is also a Mystic Shriner in the Masonic order, a member of the S. A. E. fraternity, the Columbia club, and the Metropolitan club, and was president of the general convention of the S. A. E. fraternity in 1884.

Mr. Seibels is a Gold Democrat, and an Episcopalian.

The fact that, though defeated in his original purpose to become an engineer, he nevertheless has succeeded in the business which circumstances thrust upon him, may be, he thinks, a source of encouragement to young people who, like himself, have been unable to follow their native bent into their chosen pursuit. His advice to young Americans is: "Be straightforward. Help others whenever an opportunity presents itself. Don't tell your business to people, but never do anything in business you could not tell."

On February 25, 1892, Mr. Seibels was married to Miss Dorothy Newton, granddaughter of Commodore John Thomas Newton and of Commodore Eben Farrand, of the Confederate navy.

The address of Mr. Seibels is Columbia, South Carolina.

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Yours very truly
J. C. Sheppard

JOHN CALHOUN SHEPPARD

SHEPPARD, JOHN CALHOUN, lawyer, banker and statesman, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, July 5, 1850. His parents were James and Sarah Louisa (Mobley) Sheppard. His father was a farmer, a man of integrity, sobriety and industry, who was prominent in the community in which he lived and was a member of the state legislature for several terms. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of fine character, and her influence upon the moral and intellectual life of her son was strong and permanent.

In childhood and youth John C. Sheppard was strong and active. He had a marked taste for books, but after he was ten years of age, at which time he removed from the village to the country, he also took great pleasure in hunting, fishing and in outdoor life in general. His primary education was obtained in the schools of his neighborhood. Later he studied at Bethany academy under Professor George Galphin. When he became large enough to work he had regular tasks to perform after the hours of school, and for two years subsequent to leaving the academy he performed all kinds of labor incident to farm life in order that he might obtain means with which to attend a higher institution of learning. He spent three years at Furman university, and in 1871 he was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Edgefield, where he has remained until the present time. His choice of the law as a profession was due to a strong inclination which he had cherished from very early days. He writes: "I can remember as well when I learned to walk as I do when I first entertained the purpose of devoting myself to the law."

Had public affairs been in a settled condition, it is probable that he would have devoted his life entirely to the practice of his profession; but in 1876 the political conditions in his section had become so intolerable that he felt compelled to make an effort to help redeem the state from the condition which had been brought about under the regime which followed the War between the States. He had been a close student of public affairs from the beginning of the Reconstruction period and had not only witnessed but had suffered from the wrongs perpetrated upon the people by the administrations of governors forced upon them, and he entered eagerly and actively into the organization which was then being formed for the purpose of securing a government of their own choice. From the date of the May convention to the day of election his whole time was given to the work of this campaign. During the same year he was nominated and elected a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, and participated actively in the organization of the "Wallace house." In December, 1877, Speaker Wallace having been elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit, Mr. Sheppard was elected speaker in his stead. In 1878 and also in 1880 he was reëlected member and speaker of the house. In 1882 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket on which Hugh S. Thompson was elected governor, and they were reëlected in 1884. In July, 1886, Governor Thompson having been appointed by President Cleveland for service in the national government, Mr. Sheppard became his successor and discharged the duties of the office until the inauguration of Governor John Peter Richardson in December of the same year. Upon the expiration of his service as governor, Mr. Sheppard resumed the practice of law and devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his profession until 1892, in which year the conservative element of the Democratic party nominated him as their candidate for governor, in opposition to the reëlection of Governor Benjamin R. Tillman. The campaign which followed was one of the most memorable in the history of South Carolina, and while it resulted in the reëlection of Tillman, the conduct and bearing of ex-Governor Sheppard was such as to win for him the respect and admiration of friends and foes alike. After the election of 1892 he again resumed the discharge of his professional and business duties, in which he continued until 1895, when he became a candidate for the Constitutional convention, which had been called to assemble in August, and although he conducted no campaign, and made only one speech before the people (which was made when the campaign party addressed the people of the village in which he lived), he was elected a member from Edgefield county of that great convention. Regarding the value of his services in the convention, the records afford ample evidence. Suffice it to say that he measured fully up to the lofty standard of honor, patriotism and unselfish public service which he had set for himself in the early part of his career.

In 1898 he was a candidate for an unexpired term of two years in the state senate, and after a canvass in which his opponent was the Honorable Thomas H. Rainsford, and in which every inch of the ground was hotly contested, he was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1900 he was reëlected to the senate for a full term without opposition. Upon the expiration of this term, in 1904, he was urged to again be a candidate, but he declined to do so in order that he might devote his entire time to his affairs as lawyer and banker, together with the onerous and important duties of supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor, a position to which he had been elected in 1903 and held until June, 1907, when he declined reëlection. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been connected with many other social, literary and fraternal societies, in some of which he has held important offices. In 1890 he became president of the Bank of Edgefield, a position which he still retains.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and is prominent in all that makes for the social, educational and religious advancement of his community, contributing liberally of his means to charity and all public movements for the betterment of the town in which he lives, as well as assisting in the promotion of all its enterprises, and exhibiting in all the relations of life the public spirit and broad-minded generosity which ever characterize the man who endeavors to live up to the best that is in him and to discharge with fidelity all the obligations of good citizenship and right living.

In response to a request that, from his own experience and observation, he would offer suggestions as to the means which will most help young people to attain success in life he says: "If a young man adopts the principles of integrity, veracity and sobriety, and adheres to the methods of industry and economy, and practices the habits of prudence, patience and politeness, he will succeed."

On May 22, 1879, he was married to Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Judge William H. Wallace, of Union, South Carolina. Of their eight children, seven are now (1907) living. These devoted parents have earnestly and conscientiously endeavored to provide for the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of their children, who have not only been trained in the Christian virtues at home, but have also been given excellent advantages in schools of high grade.

His address is Edgefield, South Carolina.

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CHARLES CARROLL SIMMS

SIMMS, CHARLES CARROLL, was born at Woodlands, near the town of Midway, in Bamberg county, South Carolina, October 20, 1862. He was the son of William Gilmore Simms, LL. D., and Chevillette Eliza (Roach) Simms. Doctor Simms was an author, historian, poet, novelist, and biographer. He represented Barnwell county in the legislature of South Carolina. He was intensely patriotic, entirely loveable in his domestic life, impulsive, courageous, true, generous to prodigality in all things, and in all things a man. Governor James H. Hammond testified of him that he had met all the great men of America, including her leading statesmen, but that Doctor Simms was intellectually the greatest man he ever met.

The grandfather of Charles Carroll Simms was William Gilmore Simms. The great-grandfather bore the same name; he was Scotch-Irish, and was in the Coffee brigade under Jackson. He was a poet, and from him William Gilmore Simms inherited the poetic gift.

As a child the subject of this sketch was in delicate health; later, however, he developed a strong constitution. He was interested in reading, and from this exercise derived much of his early education. His youth was passed in the country near Woodlands, in Barnwell county, near Midway, and in Charleston, where he went to school.

Young Simms was early trained to work. He performed farm labor, of a more or less exacting character, and served as outdoor clerk, first for George W. Williams & Company, and afterward for Norwood & Coker; both firms doing business in Charleston. He also clerked in a country store in Barnwell, South Carolina.

When but eleven months old, Charles Carroll Simms suffered a great loss in the death of his mother, and when but eight years old his father died, in 1870. His early educational advantages were slight. The war having left his father's family in an impoverished condition, he was compelled to leave school when less than fourteen years of age and go to work. Nevertheless, he continued his reading, confining this largely to standard works, and avoiding the sensational and inferior literature upon which the time of many young people is wasted, or worse. Such schooling as he received was obtained at the schools of the Misses Roach and Professor Sachtleben in Charleston.

Mr. Simms's active life work began in December, 1883, when, at twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of South Carolina. The forces which have impelled him onward have been self-respect and determination. The success he has attained he attributes chiefly to private study, contact with men of prominence, and travel. He has held no offices of influential character, save that of chairman of the board of trustees of the graded schools of Barnwell. In his legal practice he has been brought, in a limited measure, into contact with corporations for which he has at times served as counsel. Since 1887 he has practiced law at Barnwell in copartnership with the Honorable George H. Bates.

The chief public service rendered by Mr. Simms has, in his judgment, been the opposition which, in behalf of the conservative wing of the Democratic party in his state, he has offered to the policies of Benjamin R. Tillman, first governor, and now United States senator. In this work he three times stumped his section of the state, the second district, and, though his wing of the party was in a hopeless minority, he was always treated with respect and consideration by his political opponents and voters, a fact largely due to his systematic effort to allay bitterness and establish harmonious relations between the two factions of the party. He congratulates himself that he has lived to see an end of factional strife and antagonism and the consolidation of all elements of the Democratic party in his district. For this happy condition he believes that his efforts and influence have been in some measure responsible.

Mr. Simms is a member of the Masonic order—blue lodge, chapter, commandery, and fourteenth degree Scottish rite; Improved Order of Red Men, Woodmen of the World, and Knights of Pythias. He has been worshipful master in the Masonic order as well as a D. D. G. M. thereof for years; and has filled all offices in the Knights of Pythias, including grand chancellor and supreme representative from his state.

Mr. Simms is not a confirmed member of any religious denomination, but prefers to attend the Protestant Episcopal church, wherein he was christened when an infant. His exercise he finds in walking and swimming, to which he is devoted; he is also a member of fishing, social, business and agricultural clubs.

Mr. Simms is deeply attached to his state. In 1882-83 he was in San Francisco and other parts of California, and would, no doubt, have remained there, to his own personal advantage, had not his love for South Carolina, its history, traditions, institutions, and aspirations, recalled him, that he might devote his life and powers to the service of this great commonwealth.

His advice to the young is to cultivate self-respect. He believes that where the home, associations with others, and even the church, have failed rightly to regulate and direct character, the inculcation of self-respect will hold the young in the right course and impel them to the highest attainments of which they are capable.

Mr. Simms's successes have all been achieved within his profession. He has been engaged in the most prominent litigation on all sides in his county and elsewhere, and has given his exclusive attention to his profession. He regards political life as a failure, and office-holding as more of a curse than an advantage. Above all things, he esteems the life of a private citizen as most independent, dignified and desirable. Such a life, he believes, will make a man respectable when public life oftentimes will destroy him.

In January, 1886, Mr. Simms was married to Miss Emily M. Maher, daughter of the late Judge John J. Maher. She lived only a year after the marriage; and on April 18, 1894, Mr. Simms was married to her sister, Miss Fanny H. Maher. Of their six children, four are now (1907) living.

The address of Mr. Simms is Barnwell, South Carolina.

JOSEPH EMORY SIRRINE

SIRRINE, JOSEPH EMORY, civil engineer and engineer for industrial plants and water power development, was born in Americus, Sumter county, Georgia, December 9, 1872. His parents were George W. and Sarah E. Sirrine. His father was a carriage and wagon manufacturer, an energetic and public-spirited man, who was devoted to his family, and who, though never holding political office, was helpful in the community in which he lived. For many years he was president of the free public library of Greenville and also of the Hospital association of that town. The earliest ancestor in this country whose name is known was John Sirrine, who was born January 4, 1769. His father, whose name is not remembered, came from France and settled in Louisiana. John Sirrine was the great great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He died February 4, 1812. On the maternal side, the great-grandfather of Joseph Sirrine was John Rhinelander, the name afterward shortened to Rylander, who either settled or was born near Savannah, Georgia. His family came from the province of Salzburg, in Germany. His mother's maternal grandfather was Joseph Brown, who resided in the old Abbeville district, South Carolina.

In childhood and youth Joseph Sirrine was strong and well. His home was in the village of Greenville, and he was fond of outdoor life and was also deeply interested in machinery. Except while at school he had regular tasks to perform, and he believes that this was of great benefit, because it taught him the value of close application to the work in hand. There were no difficulties to overcome in his efforts to secure an education. He was fond of reading and study, and his mother exerted a strong influence on his intellectual life. Until he was thirteen years of age he attended public and private schools in Greenville. He then entered Furman university, where he remained three years, but, as he omitted the last year of the course, he was not graduated. In his boyhood he was especially fond of books of travel, but while at the university his time was largely given to the study of mathematics. From very early years he had desired to become

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a civil engineer, and to this choice there was no opposition on the part of his relatives or friends. The active work of his life was commenced in June, 1890, as a rodman on a railroad survey. From this time to 1895 he was engaged in the general work of a civil and a mill engineer. In the year last named he became associated with the firm of Lockwood, Greene & Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, as constructing engineer. He remained with this firm until 1902. During the last three years of this connection, a period of great activity in the erection of cotton mills in that section, he was manager and chief engineer in their Southern department. Foreseeing a great development in the manufacture of cotton in the South which would bring a large amount of business to men in his profession, he severed his connection with the Boston firm, and in 1902 began business under his own name as a mill engineer. The success which had attended his work had given him an excellent reputation, and when he opened an office in Greenville, in which he employed several assistants, his services were in great demand, and from that time to the present he has carried on a large business in planning industrial plants and in water power developments. Many of the larger manufacturing plants now in operation in his section of the state were constructed according to his plans and under his supervision. It is safe to say that he is recognized as the foremost mill engineer in South Carolina, and his reputation has extended far beyond the bounds of the state.

Of fraternal orders, Mr. Sirrine is a member of the York Rite Masons, and is a noble of the order of the Mystic Shrine; while of scientific bodies he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In politics he is a Democrat, although in 1896 and 1900 he refused to vote the national ticket on account of its advocacy of the free coinage of silver. He is a close student and a hard worker, but occasionally secures recreation out of doors in the common sports, while for indoor amusement he enjoys card games, especially whist.

In reply to a request for suggestions in regard to habits and principles which help young people to attain true success in life, he says: "Work without regard to purely temporary benefits will insure a fair degree of success to any man of average mind and good habits. Faithfulness and energy are the only things that can make success."

On November 8, 1898, Mr. Sirrine was married to Jane Pinckney Henry. Their home is Number 326 North Main street, Greenville, South Carolina.

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AUGUSTUS WARDLAW SMITH

SMITH, AUGUSTUS WARDLAW, financier, merchant and manufacturer, was born April 29, 1862, in Abbeville, Abbeville county, South Carolina. His father, Major Augustus M. Smith, planter and member of the state legislature, a man of much public spirit and very popular, was killed in the battle of Gaines Mill, in the War between the States, while major of the First South Carolina regiment. His mother, Sarah (Wardlaw) Smith, was a cultured and pious woman and exercised a strong influence in the formation of his moral character.

He is of Scotch blood. His paternal great-grandfather, William Smith, moved from Virginia to Stony Point, Abbeville county, South Carolina, and his grandfather, Joel Smith, of Abbeville county, was a noted financier of the last century, who amassed nearly a million dollars previous to the War between the States. On the maternal side, Robert Wardlaw, his fourth great-grandfather, originally from Scotland, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He came from Ireland to Pennsylvania at the time that persecution at home was sending a steady stream of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians to this country, then to Virginia, and finally settled in Abbeville county, where the family has been prominent ever since. John Wardlaw, his great-grandfather, was clerk of the county court for thirty-eight years. Judge D. L. Wardlaw, his grandfather, was a member of the South Carolina state legislature from 1826 to 1841; speaker of the house in 1836; judge of the circuit court in 1841; a member of the state conventions of 1852, 1860-62, and 1865; one of the signers of the ordinance of secession, and was in 1865 elected associate justice of the state court of appeals.

In childhood he was delicate, but soon grew more robust and in youth was active in such sports as horseback riding and fox hunting. He decided early from personal preference to make his life a commercial one, and his education, arranged in accordance with that decision, was obtained at Judge W. C. Benet's school, Cokesbury, South Carolina; the high school, Abbeville, and the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. When he left the latter institution he went to work on a farm as a helper, at the age of seventeen, and remained there a year. This was a great help to him physically, besides teaching him how to apply himself to work systematically.

Mr. Smith began his business career in 1881 as a clerk in his uncle's store in Abbeville; in 1883 he started a store of his own, and from that time his rise in the commercial world was rapid. In 1900 the business, having outgrown the town, was removed to Spartanburg, and soon became one of the largest in that section. In the same year he organized and became president and treasurer of the Woodruff Cotton mills, Woodruff, South Carolina, which he built and has made to rank among the finest and most prosperous in the state. A year later, in 1901, he organized and became president of the Bank of Woodruff, which stands high among the financial institutions of the state, and since 1905 he has been a director of the Central National bank, of Spartanburg. In November, 1906, he was elected president of the Union-Buffalo Mills company, the Union Manufacturing Power company, and the Union Glenn Springs railroad, all situated at Union, South Carolina.

In 1890-91 he was colonel of the Third South Carolina regiment state troops, and was mayor of Abbeville 1891-92. He says he has never had any ambition beyond being a good business man and a good citizen, both of which he is beyond question. He has devoted much time to mathematics and the study of books on the manufacture of cotton. This study, together with his natural ability and his untiring energy, enabled him to achieve a marked success before he reached middle age. His career has been a practical demonstration of the value of his advice to the young man starting in life in any line of endeavor: "Be strictly honest in all dealings; never procrastinate in what is to be done; always be polite and just; overcome all obstacles in business by attention and perseverance."

Among the potent influences of his life he rates home first and contact with men next. He is a member, past chancellor commander and department grand commander of the Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Alpha Omega college fraternity. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a member. In politics he is a Democrat. He finds his most enjoyable recreation in quiet rest at home.

On January 5, 1887, he married Mary Noble, daughter of Edward Noble, of Abbeville, and on June 5, 1901, Belle Perrin, daughter of the late L. W. Perrin, of Abbeville; five children have been born to them, of whom four are now (1907) living.

His address is Spartanburg, South Carolina.

RUFUS FRANKLIN SMITH

SMITH, RUFUS FRANKLIN, M. D., successful financier, was born in Equality, Anderson county, South Carolina, August 17, 1858. His father was James Monroe Smith, a Southern planter and merchant, who has been described as "a dignified gentleman of the old school." His mother was Hester Watkins Smith, and his maternal great-grandfather, David Watkins, whose father came to this country from Wales.

Doctor Smith grew up on a plantation, where, as a well-developed, sturdy youth, he took a lively interest in farm life, and especially in horses. After attending Adger college in Walhalla, South Carolina, he took a course in the medical department of the University of Virginia, where in 1881 he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He supplemented this training by special courses at the University of Pennsylvania, at Jefferson college in Philadelphia, and in New York. He then returned to the plantation and took up the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1900. In that year he relinquished his profession in order to devote his attention to his large financial interests. He is president of the Easley Oil mill, president of the Easley Loan and Trust company, and was identified with the establishment of the Easley graded school. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church; an active member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Woodmen of the World. In his professional work he has been connected with county, state and national medical societies.

Doctor Smith takes an active interest in political affairs. He was a member of the South Carolina constitutional convention of 1895, and was sent as a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1904. Whether in politics, in the medical profession, or in the financial world, he has always been an earnest and persevering worker.

He is interested in the study of evolution as it affects the human family, and retains his early love for fine horses and other blooded stock, as well as for all athletic sports. He owns extensive farming lands, is largely interested in agriculture and cotton

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manufacture, and he is a director in the Easley, Glenwood, Liberty, and Calumet Cotton mills. He is also president of the Easley Cotton Seed Oil mill, of the Liberty Cotton Seed Oil mill and of the Easley Loan and Trust company.

On August 22, 1888, he married Ida J. Hollingsworth, of Pickens, South Carolina. They have had six children—two daughters and four sons—all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Easley, Pickens county, South Carolina.

THOMAS BASCOM STACKHOUSE

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS BASCOM, son of T. F. Stackhouse and Mary A. (Bethea) Stackhouse, was born near Dillon, South Carolina, in Marion county, on November 3, 1857.

Mr. Stackhouse is a man of distinguished ancestry. Commencing with the year 1502, down for upwards of two centuries, may be found members of the Stackhouse family noted as collegians and writers, most of them being in orders. At present several of the name are priests in the Church of England. Leading the list of divines in the family was Thomas, at one time principal of St. Austin's hostel, Troters; vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and chaplain to Henry VIII, and rector of Kirby Sigiston, Yorkshire. Others are Hugh Stackhouse, collegian and naturalist; Thomas Stackhouse, Bible historian, and William Stackhouse, D. D., rector of St. Erme, Cornwall. Thomas Stackhouse was a classical scholar, and John a botanist. Another Thomas Stackhouse was famous both as a Friend and antiquarian. From Yorkshire this family has spread over the world. Richard Stackhouse came to New England in the Puritan times; two Thomas Stackhouses and a John came to the Province of Pennsylvania. The elder Thomas married twice; his first wife's family were of distinguished lineage, and the second has given to the Society of Friends some of its most illustrious writers. John, the brother of Thomas, Jr., left many descendants. Thomas, the elder brother, left no children. He was a prominent Friend in his day.

Thomas Stackhouse, the younger, came to America when about twenty-one. He was wealthy, occupied many offices of trust, was one of the four collectors of money granted proprietary; represented Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the Colonial assembly, 1711-13-15, and was reëlected in 1716, but refused to serve. He built the first meeting house at Middletown, Bucks county, in 1690; was on various committees of the society, and was three times married. The coat-of-arms in this family is argent on a bend engrailed, sa, three bucks' heads of the field.

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Crest: A buck's head, as in the arms. Motto: "Er cordiad y caera." (From foundation of the fortress.)

William Stackhouse was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1736, and came to Marion county, South Carolina, about 1760. He took part in the Revolutionary war, and was paroled at the surrender of Charleston to Cornwallis. He had two sons, William and John.

John Stackhouse was born October 22, 1766. He had five sons: Herod, Isaac, John, Tristram, and Hugh, and died June 22, 1819. Isaac Stackhouse was born October 10, 1790. He had six sons: Maston, Thomas, William, Tristram, Milton and Robert. All of these were successful farmers.

Eli Thomas Stackhouse was the pioneer in intensive farming in South Carolina, a colonel in the Confederate army, and a member of congress. He died June 14, 1892, while a member of congress.

Tristram F. Stackhouse was born the 23d of August, 1835. He inherited from his father the lands settled on by William Stackhouse about the year 1760, and cultivated these lands to the time of his death, June 6, 1905. He represented his county, Marion, in the legislature for three terms, and was noted for his fairness and honorable dealing. He had three sons, Thomas, Randolph and Lawrence. Randolph P. Stackhouse has devoted his life to agriculture, and now cultivates, in addition to other lands, the lands which belonged to the Stackhouse family for about a century and a half. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of South Carolina in 1895.

Thomas B. Stackhouse was brought up in the country. He loved horses, worked on the farm when not in school, and frequently picked more cotton than any negro on the place. The forces which affected the life of young Stackhouse were the beneficent influence of his mother, reading, school, early companionship, private study, and contact with men. He taught school before going to college and during every vacation. He attended Wofford college, graduating in 1880 with the degree of A. B., and was for several years a trustee of that institution. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. His active life began in 1881 as a merchant at Little Rock, South Carolina, in which business he was successfully engaged till 1885. From 1882 to 1902 he farmed near Dillon, South Carolina. In 1897 he organized the Bank of Dillon, and had the active management of same till 1903. In 1900 he was instrumental in building the Dillon Cotton mills, of which he was elected president. The latter part of 1902 he resigned his position in the Bank of Dillon and the Dillon Cotton mills and moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he helped to organize the American National bank and the Southern Trust company, of which he was respectively cashier and treasurer during 1903 and 1904. In January, 1905, he was elected vice-president of the National Loan and Exchange bank, of Columbia, and president of the Bank of Dillon, which positions he still (1907) retains. In addition to his official connection with these two banks he is a director in the American National bank and the Southern Trust company, of Spartanburg, the Security Savings and Investment company, of Newberry, the Cowpens Manufacturing company, the Hamer Cotton mills, and a trustee of the Epworth orphanage.

His address is Columbia, South Carolina.

WILLIAM FRANCIS STEVENSON

STEVENSON, WILLIAM FRANCIS, lawyer, banker, and ex-speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina, was born near Statesville, Iredell county, North Carolina, on the 23d of November, 1861. His parents were William Sidney Stevenson and Eliza (McFarland) Stevenson. His father was a farmer by occupation, but for some time was engaged in teaching. He was a man of tenacious memory and conspicuous piety, and was a leading elder of the Presbyterian church of his neighborhood for nearly fifty years. The earliest ancestor of the Stevenson family in America was William Stevenson, the great great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came to Pennsylvania in 1748 and removed to Iredell county, North Carolina, in 1761, where the family has since lived. Among Mr. Stevenson's distinguished relatives were his second cousins, Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States; J. H. Bell, an associate justice of the supreme court of Texas, and A. P. McCormick, United States circuit judge, of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Stevenson's physical condition in childhood and youth was strong and robust; he was very fond of active outdoor life and passed his early years in the country. From the time that he was ten years old until he was eighteen he labored on his father's farm, working regularly in the making and harvesting of every crop and doing all sorts of farm work. In winter he attended the public schools. He prepared for college in Taylorsville, North Carolina, and was finally graduated at Davidson college, North Carolina, with the A. B. degree. His education was not acquired without difficulty, as he had to make his own way through college, but inspired by home influences, especially the influence of his mother, he attained his college degree with distinction. His chief reading was in the line of history and the works of D'Aubigné, Alex. H. Stephens, and Macaulay, were among his greatest favorites. Subsequently to his graduation he studied law in the office of General W. L. T. Prince, of Cheraw, South Carolina, and he began the practice of law at Chesterfield, South Carolina, in July, 1887.

Mr. Stevenson has had a busy and successful career. In addition to his work as a lawyer, he has been president of the Merchants and Farmers bank, of Cheraw, South Carolina, since 1900; president of the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad company since 1901; director of the National Loan and Exchange bank, of Columbia, since 1903; district counsel of the Seaboard Air Line railway; vice-president of the Chesterfield County Oil company from its organization in 1901 until it was merged in the Independent Cotton Oil company, of which he is a director. He is now (1907) attorney for the state commission of South Carolina which was appointed to wind up the affairs of the late state dispensary, a concern which owed about a million dollars and had assets worth about the same sum when it was forced out of business by legislative enactment. He has also been conspicuous in political life, having been a member of the South Carolina house of representatives from 1896 to 1902, speaker of the house from 1900 to 1902, and mayor of Cheraw from 1894 to 1896. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been an elder in that church since 1888. He was moderator of the synod of South Carolina in 1900, being the first lay moderator ever appointed. Mr. Stevenson was president of the Democratic state executive convention in 1900 and was chairman of the legislative committee that investigated the penitentiary of South Carolina in 1899, an investigation which resulted in the discovery and exposure of great abuses. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. He has always been a Democrat, and all his public services have been given to the furtherance of his party principles.

On November 13, 1888, Mr. Stevenson married Mary E. Prince.

His address is Cheraw, Chesterfield county, South Carolina.

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CHARLES WIGHTMAN STOLL

STOLL, CHARLES WIGHTMAN, lawyer, since 1904 mayor of Kingstree, Williamsburg county, South Carolina, was born near Kingstree, on the 4th of February, 1867. His father, James C. Stoll, was a minister of the Gospel, active in the work of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for four years presiding elder of the Florence district,—a man who is remembered for his "high sense of honor, his purity of purpose and character, the spirituality of his life, and his marked and intense love of reading." His ancestors were English and Scotch immigrants, who settled in Charleston and in Williamsburg county in colonial days. The family is identified with the history of Old Bethel church, on Calhoun street, Charleston, South Carolina; and one of the small streets of Charleston carried the family name. His mother was Mrs. Mary (McCollough) Stoll. Her ancestors came from Scotland with the body of Scotch-Irish settlers of old Williamsburg. They are related to and intermarried with the Jameses, Pressleys, Witherspoons and other historic families of Williamsburg. They were planters and slaveholders, and were noted for their family sense of honor and their patriotism.

Of his boyhood Mr. Stoll writes: "I was an ordinary South Carolina boy, hearty, vigorous, full of fun and fond of outdoor sports, fishing being my favorite sport. My boyhood days were spent in town and country, after the fashion of a preacher's son. I was the wood-cutter, the cow-milker, the horse-feeder, the garden-worker and the errand-boy. I was taught to work with my hands. Difficulties which beset me were an aid to my education. My father lived in the country until I was fourteen, and my school days were passed there. When I entered a good town school, and was made to feel my backwardness, I determined to improve my opportunities, and I studied hard. At eighteen I was ready for college, but I could not attend colloge for want of funds. After losing two years, I finally entered Wofford college in the spring of 1887.

"My father's assistance, and rigid economy on my part, allowed me to complete the course, and I was graduated in the class of 1890 with the degree of A. B., with a creditable standing and some honors, having been president of one of the literary societies and winning the alumni science medal in my senior year. After graduation I taught in the city schools of Orangeburg. I was principal of the Orangeburg graded schools, and later of the Kingstree academy, as it was then called, and at other places, for several years, in the meantime taking the degree of A. M. from Wofford college with the view of making teaching my profession. The school room proved to be too confining for my health, and I gave up teaching and began the study of law." In 1902, with his brother, P. H. Stoll, Esquire, he opened an office in Kingstree for the practice of his profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1901.

In reply to the question, "What particularly determined you in the choice of your profession?" he writes: "The desire to be a useful and respected citizen—to be something and to do something." Whatever moral force marks his character, Mr. Stoll attributes to the influence of his home and his parents; and private study has steadily contributed to such success as he has attained in his profession. Throughout his life he has "tried to understand and to avoid the mistakes of others."

Mr. Stoll is a lawyer by profession; but he is also a banker, and he is practically interested in farming. He helped to organize the Bank of Williamsburg, the largest banking house in Williamsburg county, and since 1906 he has been president of this bank. His law firm, Stoll & Stoll, acts as solicitors for the bank.

At college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat and has never swerved in his allegiance to that organization. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Stoll has never married.

He does not rely upon any particular form of sport or exercise for relaxation from business; but he writes: "When I tire of office work I go to my farm, and the change and the exercise always prove beneficial."

The confidence and esteem felt by his fellow-citizens for Mr. Stoll have found expression in his election as mayor of Kingstree in 1903 to fill out an unexpired term, and in his reëlection by a large majority in 1905 for the full term, in which he is still serving. As mayor, his administration has been marked by a progressive and liberal policy, encouraging all the sound enterprises which have been established at Kingstree.

To the young people of South Carolina he offers these sentences for consideration: "Our country has the possibilities of a paradise, if they are properly used. What we need is honest work and honest economy, with the purpose to make men and not to make dollars. Money should be subservient to man, not man to money."

CHARLES EDWARD SUMMER

SUMMER, CHARLES EDWARD, merchant, was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, November 18, 1858. His parents were George W. and Martha D. Summer. His father was a farmer, who served in the Confederate army and died in a hospital in Virginia, July 13, 1862. His mother was a woman of exemplary life, who exerted a strong and beneficent influence upon the intellectual and moral nature of her son. His earliest known ancestors in this country came from Germany and settled in that part of Lexington county, South Carolina, which is now known as Dutch Fork.

As a boy, Charles Summer was strong and active. He took a lively interest in the outdoor sports common in the country, in which his childhood was passed. He early evinced both a liking and an aptitude for agriculture and the performance of helpful duties around the farm in boyhood taught him lessons of perseverance and endurance which have been of great benefit to him in later years. There were many difficulties in the way of his securing an education. It is well known that in the poverty-stricken condition of his state immediately after the war the country schools, which were the only ones he could attend, were of but indifferent character. Then, too, even in early youth, his time was mainly spent at work on his father's farm. Consequently he had but little leisure for study or for general reading. The Bible constituted the greater part of his own library, and there were but comparatively few books which he could borrow from his friends. Much as he desired a college education, circumstances placed it entirely beyond his reach.

The active work of life was begun in 1877, when, although but nineteen years of age, he engaged in farming in Lexington county. Here he remained until 1888, when, in quest of a larger field and in hope of securing a higher degree of success, he became a merchant in Newberry. He began business in a small way, but it rapidly grew in extent and importance until it became a conspicuous success. Meanwhile Mr. Summer was rapidly rising in public esteem. He had identified himself with the interests of the town and become prominent in its affairs. He is now a

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director in several business enterprises, including the Mollohon Manufacturing company, the Newberry Warehouse company, and the Newberry Land and Security company. He is vice-president of the two companies last named, and is secretary and treasurer of the Newberry Warehouse company. He has served two terms as alderman of Newberry, and since 1901 he has been a commissioner of public works.

Mr. Summer was married, first, on January 1, 1877, to Leonora Sease, who died in 1884; and second, on January 2, 1886, to her sister, Mary Jane Sease. Of the three children by the first marriage and six by the second, all except one are living in 1907.

Always fond of outdoor life, Mr. Summer finds his principal relaxation in hunting and fishing. In politics he is a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church, of which he is a prominent member. He believes in the practical virtues of industry and economy and in doing with one's might the task which falls to his lot. Temperance and fidelity to principle and to duty have been essential elements in his own life and are heartily commended to others. And as an important aid to substantial success he notes the habit of saving, which many successful men have found to be one of the first requisites to business prosperity.

His address is Newberry, South Carolina.

GEORGE WALTER SUMMER

SUMMER, GEORGE WALTER, the son of George W. Summer and Martha D. Summer, was born at Lexington, Lexington county, South Carolina, July 15, 1861. As noted in the biography of his older brother, Charles E. Summer, his father was a farmer, who served in the Confederate army in the War between the States and died in a hospital in Virginia when George was but one year old. The family ancestors emigrated to America from Germany about 1775, on the eve of the American Revolution.

Young Summer enjoyed robust physical health as a child; he lived in the country and early developed an interest in laboring and saving for the future. To this habit much of his later success is no doubt due.

The influence of his mother was particularly strong on the development of his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. His early educational advantages were meager, being limited to those afforded by the country schools; the opportunities of college training were also denied him. At the age of twenty-three he determined to enter upon a mercantile career; and in November, 1884, he began, on his own responsibility, the serious work of life as a merchant at Newberry city.

Mr. Summer has since been active in the business circles of his community, and has held the following offices: President of the Mollohon Manufacturing company; president of the Newberry Warehouse company; director in the Commercial Bank of Newberry; director in the Southern Trust company, in Spartanburg; director in the Security Loan and Investment company, Newberry; trustee of the Newberry graded school. In the latter position he served about five years. Mr. Summer is also a master Mason, and belongs to the Newberry lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Summer has through life been a member of the party of Jefferson and Jackson; in religion he is a Lutheran. His favorite relaxation is the companionship of his family after the close of the labors of the day. The degree of his success has been to him a source of gratification and surprise. His advice to

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young men is to resolve to be something and to do something; and do it. Determination, perseverance and persistency are, in his judgment, cardinal virtues, and he believes that "in the bright lexicon of youth" there should be no such word as "fail."

On October 13, 1881, he was married to Miss Polly L. Long. Of their ten children, seven are now (1907) living. His mother, and his two brothers, C. E. and J. H. Summer, are living.

His address is Newberry, South Carolina.

ANDREW JACKSON SPEARS THOMAS

THOMAS, ANDREW JACKSON SPEARS, D. D., was born near Bennettsville, South Carolina, December 14, 1852. He is the son of Rev. J. A. W. Thomas and Margaret (Spears) Thomas. His father was a prominent and useful minister of the Gospel widely known and abundantly loved and honored not only in the Palmetto State but throughout the South. He was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, serving as captain of Company F in the Twenty-first South Carolina regiment of volunteers. He was a man of notable physical vigor, mental strength and clearness, devoted to duty, public-spirited, and patriotic. His active ministry continued for nearly fifty years in the county in which he was born and reared. The earliest known American ancestor of this Thomas family was Tristram Thomas, who was born in Wales about 1674.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on his father's farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina. Here he engaged in such tasks and recreations as a wholesome boy would naturally be expected to enjoy. Ploughing, hoeing, driving the wagon, chopping wood, and like homely duties, aided in the development of his physical powers.

At an early age he attended the local schools at Bennettsville, and later took a college course at Furman university. Having decided to give his life to the work of preaching, he took a full course in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, graduating therefrom in 1879.

Doctor Thomas began his active work as a minister in Batesburg, South Carolina, January 1, 1880. Since then he has held the following pastorates in the state and for the periods mentioned: Batesburg, 1880-1883; First Baptist church, Charleston, 1883–July, 1887; Orangeburg, July, 1887–May, 1891. In May, 1891, he became part owner and editor of the "Baptist Courier," the organ of the Baptists of the state, and in this responsible post he still (1907) serves.

Doctor Thomas has held during his long and active life only one public office, that of supervisor of the census in 1900 for the counties of Oconee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, Cherokee, and Laurens.

As a minister, Doctor Thomas was acceptable and effective in all the fields he occupied, but his main work has been done during his editorial career, which has already extended over quite fifteen years.

Under his guidance the "Baptist Courier" has been a strong, clean, fearless paper. Loyal to the doctrines and practices of the denomination for which it stands, it has at the same time been free from all rancor and bitterness toward those of different communions. In the many controversies through which it has passed it has preserved an unbroken and dignified freedom from offensive personalities. Published in one of the most intensely Southern of the states of the South, it has been in line with all that was best in the olden life and traditions of its people, but it has never encouraged, either by its publications or by its silence on public issues, the spirit of sectional hate. Its spirit has been both conservative and progressive. The marked ability with which the paper has been edited, the force of its editorials, and the skill with which its news has been gathered and served to the public, have given it standing and influence far beyond the confines of the state in which it is published. Behind the paper is always, whether it is named prominently or not, the personality of the editor. There is no such thing as impersonal journalism. An impersonal journal is a mere bulletin. From what has been said of his paper a fair estimate of Doctor Thomas may be obtained—as a man of robust convictions, fearless temper, kindly heart, a strong sense of personal dignity, wide and generous sympathies. As a writer he is simple, lucid, direct, plain almost to a fault. He cares little for the graces of writing, has few fancies, but usually knows just what he wishes to say and says it without parleying and without circumlocution.

In private life Doctor Thomas is companionable and has a host of devoted friends who are ready to defend him from attack or support him in his honorable ambitions. These ambitions, however, do not include any rewards for himself. He is best content when he is serving others.

He reckons as the most influential force in shaping his life the lovely Christian home in which he was reared and in which the example and spirit of a singularly noble mother, rich in intellectual, moral and spiritual gifts, combined with the ripe wisdom and seasoned grace of his father to impress indelibly his youthful heart.

Next to this was his life at school, which brought him into close contact with some rare and admirable men, who have helped to mold thousands of young men in the South, and, indeed, throughout the land. He himself acknowledges a large debt also to the men with whom he has come into association in his active life.

Doctor Thomas was married August 21, 1877, to Miss Isabelle Roempke, daughter of Alfred and Jessie Robertson, of Charleston, South Carolina. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are now (1907) living.

Doctor Thomas' address is Greenville, South Carolina.

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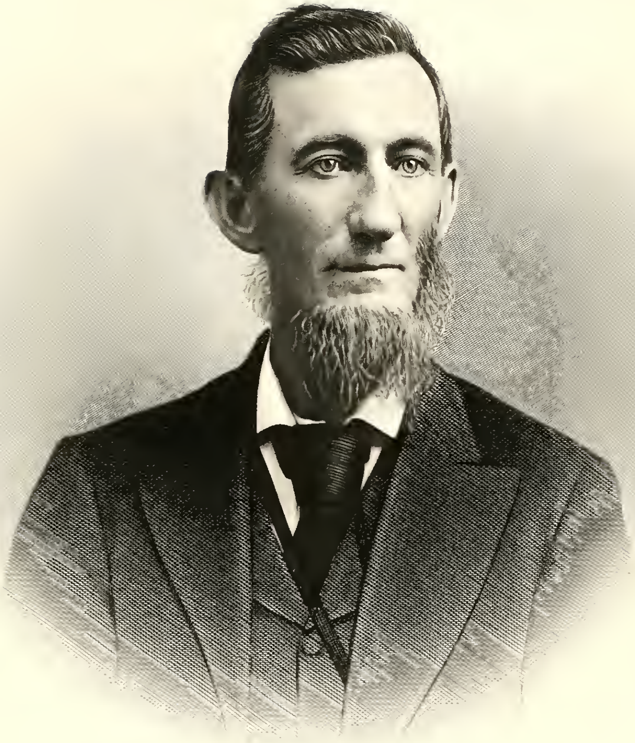

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Yours truly
W. H. Timmerman

WASHINGTON HODGES TIMMERMAN

TIMMERMAN, WASHINGTON HODGES, M. D., physician, farmer, banker, and legislator, was born in Edgefield district (now county), South Carolina, May 29, 1832. His parents were Ransom and Lydia (Bledsoe) Timmerman. His father was a successful farmer, a man of sober, industrious and frugal habits, who, though his own education was limited, gave his children, eight in number, such advantages as could be obtained in the local schools. He also trained his sons to perform the various forms of labor incident to farm life. To the habits of industry thus formed in early life Doctor Timmerman justly attributes much of the success which has attended his career. His mother was a woman of great worth, whose influence on the moral and spiritual life of her son has been felt throughout his long and useful life. The earliest known paternal ancestor of the family in this country was Jacob Timmerman, who came from Germany and settled in Newberry county, South Carolina, soon after the Revolutionary war.

As a boy, the subject of this sketch, though not strong, enjoyed good health. He was of a rather serious turn of mind, with a fondness for books and a thirst for knowledge, which the lack of a well-stocked library gave him but limited means of gratifying. However, he always took a high stand in his classes at the "old field" schools which he attended, and was marked for his quiet, studious habits. He completed his academic studies at Hodge's institute, Greenwood, Abbeville district, South Carolina, leaving that institution in 1851, after being prepared to enter the sophomore class at South Carolina college. The following year, in accordance with his own preference and his father's wishes, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. John G. Williams, in the meanwhile teaching a country school in Edgefield district for about eight months. In the spring of 1854 he was graduated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and in November of the same year he began the practice of his chosen profession in what is known as the Philippi section of Edgefield county. Here he pursued his vocation with gratifying success until 1873, with the exception of an interim, during which he was engaged, with most of his fellow-citizens of the South, in fighting the battles of the Confederacy in the War between the States. As a soldier he served with conspicuous courage and gallantry, and won the rank of a commissioned officer of the line, becoming first lieutenant and afterwards captain in Company K, Nineteenth South Carolina regiment. In July, 1862, he was compelled to give up military service on account of ill health, but entered military service again in 1864 as captain of Company B, Second regiment of state troops.

Along with the practice of medicine, Doctor Timmerman conducted successful farming operations, and in 1884 he gave up the professional practice of medicine altogether. In 1882, through the solicitation of his friends and neighbors, Doctor Timmerman allowed himself to be voted for as a member of the South Carolina house of representatives and was elected by a highly complimentary vote. He served for two years, and in 1890 he was again elected to the same office without being a candidate, the only incident of such a character in the history of Edgefield county. In 1891, the state senator from that county having died, Doctor Timmerman resigned as a member of the house of representatives and became a successful candidate for the unexpired term in the senate. He was reëlected for a full term as senator in 1892, and at the reorganization of the senate in that year he was made president *pro tempore.* Lieutenant-Governor Eugene B. Gary, having been elevated to an associate justiceship of the supreme court, resigned his position as lieutenant-governor at the close of the legislative session of 1893, and Doctor Timmerman succeeded to the vacancy. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1894, and served in that capacity for two years. In 1895 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1896 and again in 1898 he was elected state treasurer without opposition, serving as such for four years. In 1902 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor.

As a financier, Doctor Timmerman has been called upon, not only to act in the public capacity of state treasurer, but as a private citizen he has been the chief executive officer of several banks. He has been identified with the Farmers bank, of Edgefield, ever since its organization, and was its first president, a position in which he served without salary. He was for several years connected with the Farmers and Mechanics bank, of Columbia, and when what is now known as the State bank of Columbia was organized he was made its president. He resigned that position in 1900, when he accepted the presidency of the First National bank, of Batesburg, which he held until 1905, when he assisted in organizing the Citizens bank, of Batesburg, of which he is now president. In party affiliation Doctor Timmerman has always been a Democrat. By denominational preference he is a Baptist, and has been prominent in the councils of that church, having acted as treasurer and moderator of the Edgefield Baptist association.

Doctor Timmerman was married, first, in 1856, to Pauline F. T. Asbill, who died in 1873; and second, in May, 1879, to Henrietta Bell. Six children by the first marriage, and two by the second, were living in 1907. Of these, two are physicians and one is a lawyer who is now solicitor of the fifth judicial district of South Carolina. The wife and all the children are members of the Baptist church.

In all the relations of life, public and private, Doctor Timmerman has been guided by a high sense of duty and honor. He has always been mindful of the rights of others, and by his kindly interest, faithful service and fine example he has commanded the respect and won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends. His prominence in the affairs of his state has not been due to self-seeking, or to a desire for position or notoriety, but has resulted from the recognition of his merit as a man and a citizen by those with whom he has long associated and among whom he has lived.

ARTHUR SMYLY TOMPKINS

TOMPKINS, ARTHUR SMYLY, farmer and lawyer, of Edgefield, South Carolina, was born at Meeting Street postoffice, Edgefield county, South Carolina, March 31, 1854. His father, DeWitt Clinton Tompkins, was a physician who served as magistrate in his county, and in the War between the States was captain of Company K, Fourteenth South Carolina regiment,—a man who is remembered for his amiability and his conversational powers. His mother, Mrs. Hannah Virginia (Smyly) Tompkins, was a woman of exceptionally strong mind, of good business ability, and a strong Christian character, whose influence over her son has continued strong throughout his life. Her earliest known American ancestor was Colonel James Smyly, born in Ireland, who came to South Carolina about 1785. His father is descended from Captain Stephen Tompkins, who raised and commanded a company of cavalry in the Revolutionary war. His boyhood was passed in the country. Until thirteen he was robust and vigorous; but after that age his health was delicate. Even in early boyhood he was required to do some regular work on the farm. He says: "It hardened my muscles and gave me a tough constitution." While still a boy he became passionately fond of three books: the Bible, Shakespeare, and Virgil. He attended the country schools of Edgefield, and entering the South Carolina university at Columbia, he was graduated in 1872.

His father had made easy for him the way to a liberal education, providing him with ample funds. After completing the undergraduate course at the University of South Carolina, he took a two-years' course in law at the law school of Columbia university, at Washington, District of Columbia. He then read law for a year in the office of Frank H. Miller, Esq., at Augusta, Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar, June 15, 1875. He opened a law office the same summer in Augusta, Georgia, where he resided until 1876. In 1879 he settled in Edgefield, Edgefield county, where he has since divided his time and attention between the practice of law and farming. Of the occupations and experience of a South Carolina lawyer in the rural districts, Mr. Tompkins gives his impressions in these words: "A lawyer in a country town is a sort of waste-basket for all the petty ills and quarrels of the country around him, and must be a man of all sorts of capacities, who will not mind interruption; he must often undertake the hard task of trying to explain to his client how he lost his case. But a country lawyer has a heap of leisure and a lot of fun."

Mr. Tompkins was married, June 15, 1880, to Lizzie D. Holstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses N. Holstein, of Ridge Spring, both of whom are still living in the house into which they moved when they were married fifty-four years ago. They have had several children, but during all this long period the family circle has not been broken by death. The father of Mrs. Holstein was Allen Dozier, a wealthy planter who was noted for his piety and whose home was near Big Creek, in what is now Saluda county. They have had nine children, of whom eight are living in 1907. Mr. Tompkins has contented himself with attempting to discharge the duties of a private citizen, and he has never held or aspired to hold any official position. In college he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor. In his church relations he is affiliated with the Baptists. He finds his favorite exercise in walking, swimming and hunting.

He has all his life been very strongly impressed with the conviction that children should pass their lives until they are nearly twenty in the healthful surroundings of the country; and during their years of schooling should be taught gardening, farm work, and other useful out-of-door occupations. He holds it "self-evident that the city is no place for a boy." He advocates systematized efforts, on the part of parents who live in cities, to organize schools for their little ones in country places, and even at the cost of separating children from their parents, he advises the training of all city children in country schools.

CHARLES PINCKNEY TOWNSEND

TOWNSEND, CHARLES PINCKNEY, lawyer, legislator, jurist, was born in Bennettsville, Marlboro county, South Carolina, July 1, 1835, son of Mekin and Rachel J. (Pearson) Townsend. He is descended from a long line of American ancestors of English and Welsh blood on the paternal and maternal sides of his family, respectively. His paternal grandfather was Jabesh N. Townsend, who married Elizabeth Spears. His maternal grandfather, Lamb Pearson, married Miss Mary David. Moses Pearson, his great-grandfather, was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and subsequently served as county judge.

Mekin Townsend, father of Charles P. Townsend, was a prosperous merchant, characterized by good judgment, great energy and commendable foresight. He was the owner of the Marlboro factory, located near Bennettsville, the first cotton factory of consequence in the state of South Carolina, which unfortunately was burned about the time of his death and never rebuilt. It was operated by water power, and its output attained large proportions. In the year 1838 he was elected sheriff of Marlboro county, and died in December, 1852, at the early age of forty-five years.

Charles P. Townsend inherited a robust constitution and was reared amid exceptionally wholesome surroundings. His mother wielded a strong influence on his moral and spiritual nature, and his father early inculcated habits of industry. Up to the age of sixteen his time was divided between going to school and clerking in his father's store. While still a clerk in his father's employ, his desire for a more complete education was stirred by a Fourth of July address delivered by a graduate of South Carolina college in his native town, and he determined, if possible, to secure it. His father being at the time in far from affluent circumstances, approved his wish, but was unable to help him. He succeeded, however, in negotiating a loan from Colonel W. T. Ellerbe, an opulent and public-spirited citizen, to further his ends, which he paid back by teaching school. With the money thus secured he entered Bennettsville Male academy, and subsequently South

Carolina college, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1854. During this period, and, indeed, throughout his entire career, he read widely in general literature, and the works of Shakespeare, Plutarch, Rollin, Gibbon, Hume, and, above all, the Bible, became his companions and inspiration.

Mr. Townsend read law in the office of C. A. Thornwell, Esquire, of Bennettsville, and was admitted to practice before the old court of appeals of South Carolina in 1858. In the same year he opened an office in Bennettsville, and for almost half a century he has been a prominent representative of the South Carolina bar and the recipient of many public honors.

Previously, however, in 1856, after his graduation from college, and while teaching school in Clarendon county, the South called for volunteers to go to Kansas in an endeavor to create a slave state out of that commonwealth. In companionship with Colonel Wilkes, John Buchanan and others, Mr. Townsend joined in the movement. After the futility of attempting this object had been demonstrated, he remained at Leavenworth, Kansas, and was admitted to the bar, but was soon after compelled to return home on account of sickness.

In 1858, and following, Mr Townsend served three terms as a member of the general assembly of South Carolina; from 1865 to 1868 he was commissioner in equity for Marlboro county; from 1872 to 1878 he was circuit judge for South Carolina; from 1872 to 1877, was assistant attorney-general of the state; and from 1900 to 1904, was assistant United States district attorney for South Carolina. During the War between the States he served four years in the Confederate army, and was mustered out of the service as captain of Company G, Eighth South Carolina regiment.

For more than forty years he has been a member of Marlboro lodge, A. F. M., Number 88. Politically he is a stanch Democrat and has taken an active and influential part in state politics. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Townsend's career is illustrative of the steady rise of a young man from comparative obscurity to a place of honor and distinction in the state. His ambition in early life was to become a good and successful lawyer, and the numerous recognitions that have come to him at the hands of the people attest in an emphatic way his ability and capabilities. In many respects he is a good living example of his own philosophy that "unflinching honesty, incessant work and study, sound ideals, and unvarying fidelity to moral and exemplary habits," will, if persevered in, lead to a higher order of success in life.

He has been twice married: First, on October 1, 1860, to Amanda McConnel, daughter of Andrew and Mary McConnel, of Columbia, South Carolina; second, on October 16, 1887, to Nannie Henley, daughter of Stephen Henley and Eleanor Henley, of Chatham county, North Carolina. By his first marriage he had eight children; by his second marriage three children, Charles P., William B., and Eleanor.

His address is Bennettsville, South Carolina.

WILLIAM HAY TOWNSEND

TOWNSEND, WILLIAM HAY, lawyer, was born January 9, 1868, in Barnwell, Barnwell county, South Carolina. His father, William Hutson Townsend, lawyer and insurance agent, who died at the early age of thirty-one, was a man of fine business capacity; his mother, Harriet Ford (Hay) Townsend, a woman of high intellectual attainments, was naturally everything in his life,—she molded his character, nourished his budding intellect, and encouraged and spurred his ambition. His blood is English, Scotch and Irish; one of his double great-grandfathers, Reverend William Hutson, was pastor of the Circular church, in Charleston, South Carolina, prior to the War of the Revolution; another, Colonel Ami Hawks Hay, of Westchester county, New York, was commander of the Fourth regiment Westchester militia in the War of the Revolution, and his grandfather, Colonel Frederick Hay, removed from New York to Barnwell county, South Carolina, soon after the Revolution. Other ancestors, from England, Scotland and Ireland, were in New York, Virginia and South Carolina prior to the Revolution.

His early life was passed in the village of Barnwell and the town of Aiken. As a boy he was studious, and especially fond of history. He received his academic education in the local schools and by private tutors. At the age of eighteen, lacking the means to go to college, he began to read law in the office of Hon. James Aldrich, a lawyer of high standing, and studied so faithfully that, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar, not long after his twenty-first birthday, he was better qualified to practice than many men with diplomas from colleges and law schools. His whole heart was in his work, and, with confidence in his ability to do so, he determined to win success in the profession he had chosen, solely because it was his personal preference.

Immediately following his admission to the bar he formed a copartnership with Colonel William Elliott and began the practice of law in Beaufort, South Carolina, remaining there and steadily growing in repute as a lawyer, until 1894, when he removed to Barnwell. He was solicitor of the second judicial circuit, 1898-1900; and code commissioner of South Carolina, 1900-1903, during which period he compiled and edited the "Code of Laws of South Carolina," published 1902. Since 1903, when he accepted the position of assistant attorney-general of South Carolina, which was tendered him solely on his professional merit, he has resided in Columbia and has continued to gain in professional reputation.

His career is a striking illustration of what a young man with sufficient pluck and industry and fixedness of purpose can do for himself. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1895 he was elected elder of the Barnwell church. In politics he is, and has always been, a Democrat.

His address is 915 Barnwell street, Columbia, South Carolina.

MILTON PYLES TRIBBLE

TRIBBLE, MILTON PYLES, farmer and legislator, was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, August 27, 1840. His parents were John Allen and Susan Elizabeth (Pyles) Tribble. His father was a farmer, an energetic and industrious man, of stern appearance, but indulgent to his children. The first paternal ancestor to settle in this country was Ezekiel Tribble, of Scotch-Irish blood, who came from Ireland, located in Virginia, and about 1790 removed to South Carolina. The mother of the subject of this sketch was descended from Doctor Abner Pyles, of French Huguenot extraction.

In childhood and youth Milton Tribble lived in the country. He was healthy and strong and was fond of outdoor life and work. One of his special tastes was the care of domestic animals. He attended the "old field" schools for a while, but was not able to enter any higher institution of learning. At a comparatively early age he had to take his place as a regular farm hand. This work gave him physical vigor, and he improved his mind by observation of natural phenomena and by reading after the work of the day was done. He was especially interested in historical literature, and the information obtained therefrom, with the mental discipline which came with its acquirement, proved of great benefit to him in later years. In April, 1861, in response to the first call for volunteers in the War between the States, he enlisted in an infantry regiment. In the following year he was transferred to a cavalry regiment and served as a scout until the surrender at Appomattox. Soon after the close of the war he removed to Anderson county and commenced the active work of life as a farmer. This business he carried on without interruption until 1876, when the peaceful revolution, known as the "Hampton Movement," for the purpose of redeeming the state from carpetbag and negro rule, was started. Mr. Tribble was so popular in the community in which he lived that he was elected colonel of a "red-shirt" regiment, a volunteer organization that extended over the state and contributed greatly to the success of the movement. His course in this matter was so efficient as to greatly increase his popularity, and in 1880 he was elected treasurer of the county.

At the end of his term of two years he was reëlected and served until 1884, in which year he was elected clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions for Anderson county. This office he held for two terms—until 1892. Two years later he was appointed postmaster of the city of Anderson and served until 1898. In 1902 he became a member of the state legislature, and was reëlected in 1904. The editor of a prominent newspaper in the state, writing of "two stalwart members" of the legislature whom he describes as "a little gray with years creeping on, who belong to that fast disappearing generation that may never be equalled for noble virtues, perhaps, and who bring to mind the proudest days of South Carolina," said: "One of these is a Laurens man, native to the manner born, and though he represents Anderson now, Laurens has a right to be proud of him and is proud of him. His name is M. P. Tribble—'Mit' Tribble, his old friends call him. He was a soldier of gallantry, he was a Democrat when it cost most to be a Democrat, and he is and always has been a man—every inch of him."

Of the various influences which have helped him greatly in preparing for and carrying on the work of life, he names as most important the example and teaching of his mother and contact with men in active life. The occupation of his early manhood was determined by circumstances beyond his control. The first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life came to him during the war, when he felt a desire to be "something more than a drone." After the close of the war this impulse was strengthened by the awakening of an ambition to win regard as an honorable man. He has never taken a course of physical culture, and from his observation that "boys who went to school and took life easy stood service in the army better than those who had to work regularly," he infers that such courses are unnecessary. In reply to a request that if any partial failure had been made he would, for the benefit of his readers, state the cause of the same, he says that he had "too much confidence and trust in other people—by which I lost all the accumulations of my labor in life." And in response to a request for suggestions which may help young people to attain true success in life, he says: "Guard against associations with such as will give you no credit and from whom you can secure no benefit."

On October 28, 1868, Mr. Tribble was married to Mary Elizabeth Young. Of their six children, three are living in 1907.

Mr. Tribble is a prominent member of the Baptist church, but is friendly toward other denominations, and is interested in every good work. He has served his country faithfully in war and peace and has richly deserved the honors which have been awarded him. In his quiet home he enjoys the society of his family and friends, and he has the esteem of a large number of acquaintances throughout the state.

He resides at 321 Fant street, Anderson, South Carolina.

JOHN DAVID VERNER

VERNER, JOHN DAVID, was born July 12, 1844, at Retreat, Oconee county, South Carolina. He was the son of Samuel Johnson and Malinda Crawford Verner. His father was a farmer, and for a time served on the board of county commissioners. Samuel Johnson Verner was a man of strong will-power, yet at the same time marked by liberality. He was a great church worker, industrious, economical, and a man of unusual strength of character.

His earliest known ancestor in America was John Verner, Sr., of Pennsylvania, who in the middle of the eighteenth century moved to Abbeville county, South Carolina. John Verner, Jr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and, for the remarkably long period extending from 1787 to 1853, was a magistrate.

John David Verner was strong and vigorous in youth; he was interested in stock raising, agriculture, and farm work in general. His early life was passed in the country and on a farm near Retreat, South Carolina. His life made it possible for him to receive effective instruction in business and training in the habits of industry and economy. The strongest of the influences affecting his early life was that of his mother, which, in things both of mind and heart, was potent. His education was interrupted when he was but seventeen years of age by his call to the army. Afterward he found it possible to attend Retreat academy. The end of the war, however, left him in such circumstances that it was necessary for him to put forth every effort to provide means to educate and support five brothers and sisters, and to support his mother. He first began work on the farm. His inclinations, however, drew him toward merchandising, upon which he first entered in Walhalla, South Carolina, in 1871. Afterward he became connected with the banking business at the same place. In addition, he has been intendant, warden, and mayor of the town of Walhalla for a number of years; president of the board of trustees of Adger college, Walhalla, South Carolina, for the five years from 1895 to 1900; president of the Walhalla Cotton mill, and, for a time, president of the Bank of Walhalla.

Yours truly,
J. D. Verner

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He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Walhalla lodge, in which order he has held the rank of dictator. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has also been a representative in the grand lodge of the Knights of Honor.

Politically, he has through life been a Democrat. Relief from the confinement of his urban life he finds in looking after his farms.

On January 2, 1872, he married Mary J. Lovinggood. Of this marriage seven children have been born, six of whom—three sons and three daughters—are now (1907) living.

His address is Walhalla, Oconee county, South Carolina.

JOSEPH GEORGE WARDLAW

WARDLAW, JOSEPH GEORGE, financier, and manufacturer, was born April 4, 1859, in Abbeville, Abbeville county, South Carolina. His father, Joseph James Wardlaw, M. D., physician and surgeon, member of the state legislature, 1858-59, and of various state conventions, was noted for courtesy, intelligence and integrity; his mother, Mary Ann (Witherspoon) Wardlaw, a refined and highly cultured woman, was, jointly with his father, the most potent influence on all sides of his life.

His blood is Scotch, and his ancestry carries many distinguished names,—among them, on the paternal side, Sir Henry Wardlaw, archbishop of St. Andrew's and founder of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and Reverend Ralph Wardlaw, D. D., a famous Scotch preacher; on the maternal side it can be traced back to King Robert, "The Bruce," and one of the family married a granddaughter of John Knox, the famous reformer and Presbyterian; the maternal great-grandfather, James Witherspoon, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. The founder of the American family, on the paternal side, Robert Wardlaw, born about 1675 in Scotland, came to America about 1725. His son William settled in Virginia, near Alexandria, and his son Hugh moved to Abbeville county, South Carolina, was captain in the War of the Revolution, judge of the county court of Abbeville, 1797-1800, and died in 1802. His son James (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) was for forty years clerk of the county court of Abbeville, and he and his son held one ecclesiastical office for ninety-five years. On the maternal side, the American founder, John Witherspoon, born in 1670 in Scotland, moved to County Down, Ireland, 1695, came to South Carolina, 1734, and settled in Kingstree, Williamsburg county, where he died in 1737. His double great-grandfather, Major Robert Crawford, of the Waxhaws, Lancaster county, South Carolina, equipped a company for service in the War of the Revolution at his own expense, commanded a brigade in the battle of Hanging Rock, and was especially commended by General Marion for gallantry and faithfulness; his grandfather, Colonel James H. Witherspoon, of

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Lancaster county, was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 1826, and in 1842, at the time of his death, candidate for congress and his election almost assured.

Joseph G. Wardlaw spent his early life in the village in which he was born. He was robust, loved all kinds of athletic sports, and had a strong taste for biography and history. He had no home tasks involving manual labor, and regretted it later in life, when experience had caused him to believe that every boy should have them as a part of his training. He was educated in the excellent private schools in Abbeville, and in the King's Mountain Military school, Yorkville, South Carolina, where he completed the junior course in 1879. The death of his father and loss of means somewhat disarranged his educational plans. He read a course of medicine; also some law, but abandoned the idea of practicing either, and, partly from personal preference and partly from force of circumstances, entered upon a business career. He was bookkeeper for Hunter & Oates, Yorkville, July, 1879, to October, 1883; head accountant and paymaster of the Clifton Manufacturing company, Clifton, South Carolina, October, 1883, to December, 1894; secretary of the Gaffney Manufacturing company, Gaffney, January, 1895, to September, 1904, and of the Orient Manufacturing company, Charlotte, North Carolina, January, 1900, to September, 1904, and was vice-president of the Cowpens Manufacturing company and of the Gaffney Building and Loan association for several years. Since 1897 he has been vice-president of the Gaffney National bank; from December, 1904, to October, 1905, president of the Orient Manufacturing company, Charlotte, North Carolina, and since April, 1905, president of the York Cotton mills, Yorkville, South Carolina.

He modestly declares that he has "failed to accomplish much," but the dates in the record of his career show that there has been steady progress and accomplishment; there have been no spectacular bounds up the ladder of success, such as men are sometimes enabled to make by a combination of fortuitous circumstances. From the bookkeeper's desk to the leading position he now holds in the highest financial and manufacturing circles of his own and the adjoining state he has gone step by step, and owes his rise to hard work and intelligent comprehension of all duties entrusted to him—in other words, to personal merit. He has only applied the principles of true success which he once suggested for the benefit of young men, "hard work, persistence, and reliability," and he has been duly rewarded.

The taste for military affairs he acquired in school has always been retained. He has served in the state militia for about twenty-five years, filling every position from corporal to colonel, and still finds his most enjoyable recreation in military exercises. He commanded a regiment during the riots in Darlington in 1894, and was highly commended for the speedy manner in which he brought order out of the ugly situation that confronted him when he arrived with the troops.

From 1888 to 1895, in addition to his private business duties, he was trial justice in Clifton; chairman of the board of school trustees, and for two years, 1890-92, chairman of a Democratic political club. Since 1900 he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church, and in 1902 was a commissioner to the general assembly. He was president of the Gaffney Library association, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been chancellor commander and member of the grand lodge, and is a member and has been commandant of a camp of United Sons of Confederate veterans.

He thinks the strong influences in his life have been, in the order named, home, early companionship and environment, and contact with noted good and prominent men and relatives in Abbeville; that natural aspiration and pride gave him his first strong impulse to strive for success, and that the books most helpful in fitting him for his career were histories and those pertaining to manufacturing, though his medical and legal reading was of service in broadening his mind and his outlook.

On May 23, 1893, he married Sallie F. Carroll, of Aiken, South Carolina; and on December 20, 1900, Emmie D. Sams, daughter of Professor R. O. Sams, of Gaffney, South Carolina, who died in 1906. Of their two children, one, Joseph George, Jr., is now (1907) living.

The address of Mr. Wardlaw is Yorkville, York county, South Carolina.

HENRY HITT WATKINS

WATKINS, HENRY HITT, lawyer, was born in Waterloo township, Laurens county, South Carolina, June 24, 1866. His parents were Henry H. and Hannah Elizabeth (Culbertson) Watkins. His father was a farmer who was noted for his liberality, hospitality, his enjoyment of argumentative discussions, and his pride in and self-sacrifice for his children. He was a man of powerful physique and great strength of character. He never held or sought a public office, but served as captain of a militia company before the war and was a lieutenant in the Confederate States army during the conflict between the states. The earliest known paternal ancestor of the family in this country came from Wales and settled in Virginia sometime prior to the Revolution. His descendants, with a company of Scotch-Irish settlers from that region, removed to Laurens county, South Carolina. On the maternal side, the first ancestor in America was Robert Culbertson, who came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania several years before the Revolution. His son, James Culbertson, removed to Caswell county, North Carolina, and thence to Laurens county, South Carolina, where he remained until his death. Neither these immigrants nor the majority of their descendants were specially prominent in public affairs, but they were well represented in the Revolution and in the War between the States.

In childhood and youth Henry Watkins lived in the country. His health was fairly good. While he was fond of athletic sports and of youthful companionship, he was also deeply interested in reading and study. He did his share of the farm "chores," but was neither required nor allowed to perform any work that would interfere with his studies. From 1873 to 1879 he attended the "old field" school at Centerville, Laurens county, South Carolina. In October of the year last named he entered Furman university, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. M. in June, 1883. He was then only seventeen years of age. His love of books led him to take the four-years' course of study marked out by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle, which he completed in due time and from which he derived considerable benefit. In 1890 he took the summer law course in the University of Virginia, under Dr. John B. Minor. Long before he completed his public educational course Mr. Watkins entered upon the active work of life. At the early age of fifteen he took the county school teachers' examination and received a first grade certificate. For two summers prior to his graduation he was assistant teacher in a country school and afterward taught for several sessions as principal of such schools. In 1887 he was elected principal of the preparatory school of Furman university, which position he held for four sessions. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1892, and in June of the same year he began active practice at Anderson, South Carolina, where he had formed a law partnership with Major E. B. Murray. This partnership continued until the death of Major Murray, in July, 1894. In the following month Mr. Watkins formed a partnership with Gen. M. L. Bonham, under the firm name of Bonham & Watkins, which has continued until the present time and which is one of the leading law firms in the state. Mr. Watkins has always maintained his interest in education and has served as trustee of several institutions of learning, including Furman university, 1894-98; Greenville Female college, 1893-98; Anderson graded schools, 1895-98; and he was a trustee of the Connie Maxwell orphanage, 1897-98. When in 1898 there was a call for troops to serve in the Spanish-American war, Mr. Watkins promptly enlisted in a company raised at Anderson, and was elected its captain. This company formed a part of the First regiment, South Carolina volunteer infantry. Its services were not required and it was mustered out in the November following its organization. In politics Mr. Watkins has always been a Democrat. He was chairman of the Anderson county executive committee of his party from 1902 to 1906, and is now (1907) a member of the state executive committee. He was presidential elector in 1904, and from 1903 to 1907 was quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Heyward. He is one of the directors and vice-presidents of the chamber of commerce of Anderson, and is a member of the board of directors of several business and financial institutions.

He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. While friendly to all denominations, his religious connection is with the Baptist church. On December 27, 1892, he married

Maude Wakefield, of Anderson county, South Carolina, and she has been the chief source of inspiration in his work. In estimating the relative strength of various means which have been specially helpful in his effort to win success, he places first that of home and states that both his father and mother exerted a powerful influence on his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. Next, in the order named, he places school, private study, contact with men in active life, and early companionship. Earnest purpose and diligent application have given him a high position at the bar. His wisdom and foresight give weight to his political counsel, while his unblemished character gives him the confidence and regard of the people among whom he lives.

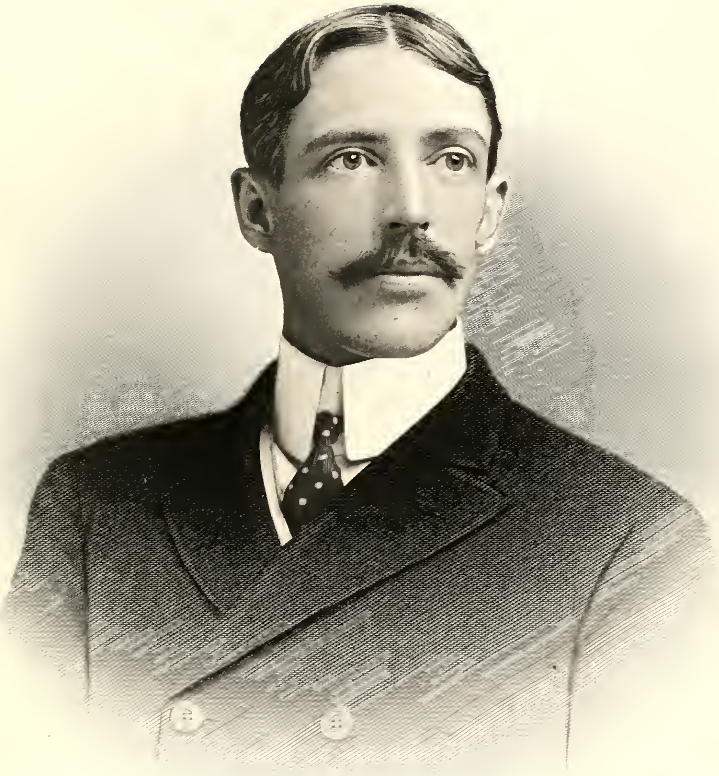
His address is Anderson, South Carolina.

EBBIE JULIAN WATSON

WATSON, EBBIE JULIAN, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and immigration of the state of South Carolina, was born at Ridge Spring, Edgefield (now Saluda) county, South Carolina, June 29, 1869. His parents were Tilman and Helen O'Neall (Mauldin) Watson. His father was an architect and builder, a resourceful, energetic, and public-spirited man, who gave most of his time to his business interests, but who served a number of terms as alderman of the city of Columbia, South Carolina. The paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and were among the earliest settlers in America. Several brothers came to Virginia, but one of them soon removed to South Carolina. Colonel Michael Watson, a great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, distinguished himself and lost his life in the battle of Orangeburg, in the War of the Revolution. From early times the family has been identified with the history of Edgefield county. The maternal ancestry directly descended from the famous McHardy family, of Scotland and England, whose record is identified with the history of Great Britain since 1346. Captain McHardy, who commanded the British ship "Victory," and to whom Lord Nelson issued his oft-quoted dying message, was a direct ancestor of the grandmother of Ebbie J. Watson.

Until he was six years of age the subject of this sketch lived in the country. His parents then moved to the city of Columbia, where the remainder of his early days were passed. His health was good, but in early childhood an accident caused a permanent lameness, which has been something of a handicap since. His special tastes were for reading, working with machinery, tilling the land and taking care of domestic animals. He was constantly searching for knowledge in various and diverse fields. His early education was obtained in schools at Columbia, the Columbia Military academy, and the Barnwell high school. In 1884 he entered the University of South Carolina and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1889.

He commenced the active work of life in the field of journalism, in which he made a marked success. Offered the position



Very Truly Yours

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of city editor of the Columbia, South Carolina, "Evening Record," he accepted at once. He remained with this paper until February 18, 1891, when he resigned in order to take a similar position on the Columbia "State." In January, 1903, he became news editor of that paper—a position which he filled during the Spanish-American war.

In October, 1902, he was, without solicitation, elected secretary of the chamber of commerce of Columbia, which office, with his newspaper position, he held until March 15, 1904, when he resigned them both in order to accept an unsolicited appointment to the office of state commissioner of agriculture, commerce and immigration, which position he still holds. In January, 1906, he was offered the secretaryship of the chamber of commerce of Augusta, Georgia, with about double the salary he was receiving; but he declined the offer, preferring to work for the interests of his city and state. From 1899-1903 he served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor of South Carolina. For some years he has been a member of the Columbia city board of health, rendering efficient service.

For several years there has been a growing demand for more factory hands and tillers of the soil in the rapidly developing Southern states, and much attention has been given to the problem of providing a proper distribution of immigration to prevent a congestion of the newly arriving immigrants at the great ports of entry. The South Atlantic states have called for a trans-Atlantic steamship service providing for direct export and import trade between the producing South Atlantic states and the markets of the world. After carefully studying the problems involved, in all their phases, Commissioner Watson sailed for Europe in August, 1906, and immediately opened offices on behalf of the state of South Carolina in several foreign countries, beginning an active campaign to secure passengers enough to bring a standard-line steamship direct into Charleston harbor, the central harbor of the South Atlantic coast. He pursued the policy of carefully examining the prospective immigrants, at their own homes in Europe, to determine their fitness for the work for which they were wanted—a policy several times hinted at as a possibility, but which no one had before dared to attempt to put into execution. In pursuance of this policy, it was necessary to get the sanction of foreign governments and the aid of the Federal consular service. He succeeded in getting the North German Lloyd Steamship company, of Bremen, interested in the plan; and on October 16, 1906, he sailed with five hundred immigrants from the continental countries direct to Charleston harbor on the steamship Wittekind. He had used the right granted the state under Federal laws to prepay passages; and when on November 4th he sailed into Charleston harbor the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration Sargent, United States Labor Commissioner Neill, and many other United States officials, were on the dock to inspect the immigrants. Thousands of people were there to welcome them, committees and delegations coming from other Southern states. The United States authorities pronounced the people one of the best looking bodies of immigrants ever brought into this country on one ship.

At once the question was raised whether the state had the right to prepay their passage, although the United States state department had already so construed the law. A case was made up, and it went to Secretary Straus, who decided in favor of the state. His decision was hailed as marking an epoch in the history of the United States—the establishment of a movement that promised a solution of the problem that was hampering the South, and help in solving the general problem of congested immigration at Eastern ports. Certain interests, however, were not satisfied that the states should have this right, and a contest was started in congress, which ended, in the closing hours of the session, in the passage of the "1907 Immigration Act."

In the meantime the country at large was kept continually astir over the matter, and a national commission was provided for, and was sent abroad, thoroughly to investigate the immigration and labor problems, and to recommend to the next congress such changes as would relieve the situation by a better distribution of immigrants. There has been no attempt to test the prepaid-passage issue, under the new act. Immediately after congress adjourned (having provided, as a result of this agitation, an appropriation of seventy thousand dollars for the erection of an immigration station at the port of Charleston, making that port the port of entry for immigration for the South Atlantic states), Mr. Watson returned to Europe for the purpose of getting a permanent trans-Atlantic service inaugurated between European ports and Charleston, and organizing more effective work for selected immigration to the Southern states.

In his determined efforts to draw desirable immigration to the South, Commissioner Watson has from the first held it absolutely necessary that what he calls a "foundation" should be carefully established by selecting and building up in the Southern states the necessary nucleus of "satisfied people"—immigrants who have found satisfactory labor and wages and comfortable homes in the Southern states, who will write to their relatives and friends in Europe letters which will bring a steady flow of interested immigrants into the Southern states. The body of immigrants which he himself carefully selected in Europe and brought to Charleston upon the "Wittekind," on November 4, 1906, was designed to be the beginning of such a foundation; and the same steamship brought into Charleston harbor, in February, 1907, a second load of carefully selected immigrants. Commissioner Watson was the only American on the ship; and the inception and carrying out of the plan has been almost exclusively the result of his intelligent interest and determined energy. Soon after his return in 1906 he was unanimously elected president of the Southern States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, and, by special invitation, addressed the American Manufacturers association, in May, 1907, at their annual meeting in Philadelphia, on the subject of immigration. Notwithstanding the difficulties which have been met in attempting to adjust congressional legislation to the plan for choosing and managing by a state commissioner direct immigration from Europe to one of the United States, it now looks as if the work begun in 1906 by Mr. Watson would result in the opening up of the South Atlantic states to lines of immigration and of freight and passenger service direct from European ports. While this tends to relieve congestion in the great centers of population, it will send desirable immigrants in considerable numbers to the agricultural districts of the country, where they are so greatly needed.

In much of his work for the state Mr. Watson has been a pioneer. He has been instrumental in bringing a large amount of industrial capital into the state, and in leading a large number of desirable immigrants to settle within its borders. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Congaree river was opened to navigation; and he has done much to advance the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the state. He is vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Interstate Sugarcane Growers' association; vice-president of the Southern Industrial parliament and a member of the department of immigration of the National Civic federation. He is an honorary member of the historic South Carolina Agricultural society.

His work, from the beginning of his journalistic career, has brought him into contact with successful men, many of them older than himself, and he has learned many useful lessons by studying their characteristics. The self-sacrifice and devotion of his mother in encouraging and aiding him to obtain an education has been a great help and inspiration in his life. He is author of a number of monographs, chiefly on agricultural and industrial topics, as follows: "The Garden Country of America" (1904); "South Carolina—A Primer" (1904); "Climatology of South Carolina" (1904); "Zuid Carolina" (1905); "Sued Carolina" (1905); "Zuid Carolina" (2) (1905); "Official Map of South Carolina" (1904); "Isothermic Map of South Carolina" (1904); "Precipitation Map of South Carolina" (1906); "South Carolina, U. S. A.," (1906); "The Granite Industry of South Carolina" (1906); "South Carolina, U. S. A." (published in Scotland 1906); "South Carolina Statistics" (1906); "Resources of South Carolina" (1906); and "Handbook of the Resources of South Carolina" (1906).

Mr. Watson has never sought a position, but preferment has come to him as a recognition of his ability and his character. To the young people of his state he says: "I would advise all young Americans to start out in life with the determination to succeed; to avoid waste of time; to secure an education at any sacrifice; to be honest and sincere; to use their brains to the best of their ability; and to make absolute devotion to duty the keystone of their life-work, no matter whether the task be great or small."

In response to an inquiry for his views relating to important matters of public interest or public policy in the state, he says: "I believe the South Atlantic states are the coming section of our common country; and I consider it of vital importance to South Carolina that her patriotic men labor unceasingly to bring about that degree of industrial, commercial and agricultural development that should be hers by reason of her variety of resources.

Energetically presented, the resources of this state should attract a splendid increase in population and wealth, and South Carolina should become one of the leading states of the Union. Carefully selected immigration is a vitally necessary means to this end."

Mr. Watson belongs to the Elks, the Elks club, the Ridgewood club, and the National Hoo Hoo organization. He has been one of the trustees of the Elks. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and he has served on the Richland county Democratic committee. Although he is not an active member of any denomination, his religious sympathy is with the Protestant Episcopal church.

On December 17, 1896, Mr. Watson was married to Margaret Smith Miller. Their home is at Number 1402 Gervais street, Columbia, South Carolina.

EMORY OLIN WATSON

WATSON, REV. EMORY OLIN, presiding elder of the Marion district for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for the last fourteen years secretary of the South Carolina conference of that church, was born at Newberry county, South Carolina, on the 5th of August, 1865. His father was the Reverend John Emory Watson, a minister of the Methodist church, a scholarly and sternly conscientious man, who made upon his son such an impression that the son writes, "my father's teaching and companionship have been the strongest influence in my life." His mother, Mrs. Lavinia (Ritchie) Watson, of Newberry county, was also helpful in her influence over her son.

The years of his boyhood were divided about equally between life in the country and life in a village or city. He was a strong, sturdy boy, with a boy's love for horses, but with a fondness, too, for books and reading, which early inclined him toward a liberal education and a literary life. Asked whether, when a boy, he had regular tasks set him which involved manual labor, he answers: "I always had a fair share of real work to do, and I am as grateful to my father for this as for any other factor in my education."

His father was his principal teacher, arranging his family life with a view to giving systematic and thorough instruction to his son. Occasionally he attended some school, when his father could not give to the son's studies the necessary attention. As a boy he read much biography and history, and in his youth he had a marked taste for philosophy, which was gratified to the full in the reading prescribed and the advice given by his father and in the discussions which were encouraged by his father. In 1883, at the age of eighteen, he began to teach in Leesville college at Leesville, South Carolina; but his work as teacher, he feels, was merely incidental, while his work as a minister of the Gospel was undertaken in response to a sense of duty, and has been his life work, joyously and heartily done.

In 1885 he entered upon his first pastorate. He has had charge of various churches of his denomination in South Carolina, among them the church at Orangeburg, the Bethel church of Charleston, and the Central church of Spartanburg. Since 1906 he has been presiding elder of the Marion district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Watson has been grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He has also been president of the State Epworth league of South Carolina. Since 1893 he has served as secretary of the South Carolina State conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 10th of March, 1886, he married Miss Mattie M. West, daughter of Captain A. P. and Martha M. West, of Edgefield county. They have had eight children, all of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Watson is a Mason. There is a large circle of South Carolina men and women in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who recall with gratitude and pleasure the relations which Mr. Watson has maintained with them while he has been pastor of the churches in which they are communicants. And not only these members of the Methodist church, but many others in South Carolina, recognize in this earnest son of a devoted minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a strong and useful leader, whose present appointment to official leadership is but the beginning of an enlarged administrative career, which they trust will be of great use to his church and to the commonwealth.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN WATSON

WATSON, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, son of George Corey Watson and Isabella Byron Watson, was born May 11, 1861, in Jackson, Carlton county, New Brunswick, Canada. His paternal grandparents emigrated from Durham, England; his maternal grandfather from Edinburg, Scotland. His maternal grandmother was a Canadian. All of these lived in the province of New Brunswick, Canada.

In his youth W. F. Watson lived in the country and in a village. He was interested in poetry and astronomy. The influence of his mother was very strong and inspiring. He attended Houlton academy, in Maine, and was graduated in 1887 from Colby university with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1892-93 he studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1898 in the University of Chicago. In the year 1890 Colby university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Professor Watson is a life long teacher. For several years before coming to the South he taught in the grammar and high schools of Maine. For twenty years he has held the chair of chemistry and biology in Furman university in Greenville, South Carolina. In addition, he is now (1907) secretary of the faculty and curator of the museum of that institution.

Professor Watson is also a popular lecturer on scientific subjects, in which capacity he has won high encomiums. Among his subjects are the following: "The Microscope and Camera in Biology," illustrated with lantern slides and moving pictures of living specimens; "Freaks and Monsters of the Ancient World," with lantern slides of an extinct menagerie; "Genesis and Geology," a discourse on the harmony of the Bible and science, for Sunday appointments; and "Reproduction of Plants and Animals," an untechnical discussion of nature's mysteries, for Young Men's Christian association courses.

With the crystalline lens from the eye of a bullock, Professor Watson photographs objects which are too small for the common camera and yet too large for ordinary microscopic photography. His work in this line has been favorably commented upon by the press, not only of America, but of France and Spain.

Professor Watson is a writer as well as a teacher and lecturer. In 1887 he published "The Children of the Sun," a book of poems, and in 1901 he published a text book on "Experimental Chemistry." He is a contributor for the "Scientific American," "Scientific American Supplement," "Collier's Weekly," "The New York Tribune," "The Youth's Companion," "The American Inventor," "The New York Journal and American," "Science, Arts, et Nature," of Paris, France, "La Illustracion espanola y Americana," of Madrid, Spain, and other publications.

At the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition, held at Charleston in 1901-02, Professor Watson was awarded the medal for inventing a process for the purification and concentration of monazite sand.

Professor Watson is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the American Microscopical society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the National Geographic society. He is also vice-president of the American Microscopical society. He is a member of the Baptist church and also of the local Club of Thirty-nine. Professor Watson varies his scientific labors with an occasional resort to the hook and line.

On June 24, 1889, he married Miss Clara Norwood, of Marion, South Carolina. They have two children.

His address is University Ridge, Greenville, South Carolina.

SAMUEL ADAMS WEBER

WEBER, SAMUEL ADAMS, D. D., Methodist clergyman, educator and editor, was born January 19, 1838, on a farm in Iredell county, North Carolina. His father, John Weber, farmer, justice of the peace and captain of militia, was a man of good common sense, original and striking in his language, of cheerful temperament, and disposed to be helpful to others, especially to aspiring youths; his mother, Ann Maria (Lander) Weber, a good woman, died when he was only seven years old. His blood is Dutch-Irish. His great-grandfather Weber, from Holland, settled in Virginia prior to the War of the Revolution; his maternal grandfather Lander, from Ireland, settled in North Carolina early in the nineteenth century. Among his connections were Honorable William Lander, of North Carolina, prominent in law and politics from 1845 to 1865, and Reverend Samuel Lander, D. D., noted as an educator of girls in North and South Carolina from 1870 to 1894.

Samuel A. Weber spent his early life mostly in a village; was rather delicate and fonder of books than of sport; did no manual labor, but assisted in doing the home chores; when quite young he felt a distinct call to preach the Gospel, and his personal inclination led to his combining a literary occupation with his preaching.

He was educated at Shelby (North Carolina) Male academy, Olin (North Carolina) high school, and at Wofford college, South Carolina, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1859, and which conferred the honorary degree of A. M. upon him in 1862. In 1892, Emory college, Georgia, honored him with the degree of D. D. The session following his graduation he began to teach in Cokesbury institute, South Carolina.

In 1862 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been, altogether, a pastor for about twenty-five years. Since 1901 he has been assistant pastor of Trinity church, Yorkville, York county, South Carolina. From 1866 to 1876 he was a professor in Davenport, North Carolina, and Williamston, South Carolina, female colleges, and from 1878 to 1886 he was editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate," the official journal of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, published at that time in Charleston, South Carolina. In his tri-sided career he has always enjoyed the reputation of being an earnest, faithful, conscientious and successful worker, though he, in looking back over his life, has seemed inclined to the opinion that his success would have been greater had his efforts been more concentrated. He has modestly said: "I have done too many things to have done any one thing well"; but those who have known him and his work best do not accept that view of his career.

He was delegate to the Ecumenical conference on the centenary of Methodism, Baltimore, Maryland, 1884, and to the quadrennial general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1886, 1894 and 1898, and has been a voluminous contributor to periodicals, religious and secular.

He has always been fond of history, especially as told in the biographies of the men who helped to make it; thinks the highest earthly factor in his career was his early married life; advises the young, as essentials to true success, to strive honestly to have a Christian conscience, a level head, a modest competency, to eat temperately and to abstain from tobacco and liquors that intoxicate. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat.

On November 20, 1861, he married Sarah Alston Langdon; and on December 27, 1889, Mrs. Camilla Jefferys, widow of Captain T. S. Jefferys, of Yorkville, South Carolina; three children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Yorkville, York county, South Carolina.

LEONARD WALLER WHITE

WHITE, LEONARD WALLER, merchant, was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, July 7, 1843. His parents were John and Lucy White. His father was a merchant, a man who was noted for his honesty and fidelity, and who was held in high esteem by the people among whom he lived. His mother had fine qualities of mind and heart and she exerted a strong and an enduring influence upon the moral and intellectual life of her son.

As a boy Leonard White was strong and well. He enjoyed the sports and pastimes which were favorites with his companions and he also had a marked fondness for books, to which much of his spare time was given. Surrounded by the influences of a good home and fond parents, he spent his childhood and youth in a normal manner, steadily developing the powers of mind and body as a genuine American boy should, and he grew into manhood in the healthful, quiet way that is always conducive to the best development.

His opportunities for education were such as the times and the established position of his family afforded. He did not have to struggle for an education; nor was he compelled to provide the means therefor himself. Up to the beginning of the War between the States he had as good opportunities for schooling, and improved them as well, as most boys of his age and social position. He was prepared for college at the schools in Abbeville, and more especially by the attention to his education received from his brother, Professor William Henry White, who was at that time principal of the Abbeville Male academy. In December, 1860, he entered the sophomore class at South Carolina college, in Columbia, but about this time the war began, and prevented the completion of his collegiate course. At the age of seventeen he became a soldier in the Confederate army, and followed the fortunes of the "Bonnie Blue Flag" during those four fearful years of sacrifice and slaughter which saw the South devastated and well-nigh destroyed. As a soldier he was faithful to every call of duty, and while he never received a commission, was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was severely wounded at the

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battle of Gaines Mill, having been shot through the body. When the war was over he returned to his home with the proud consciousness of having served his state and his country with sincere patriotism and unselfish devotion.

He had long cherished the ambition to become a lawyer, but as his college career had been closed by the war, and he had attained his majority, he felt that he could not afford to give the time that would be required to qualify him for this profession and then wait, perhaps for years, for satisfactory returns. Soon after peace was restored a good business opportunity opened in Abbeville. This he accepted, and for more than forty years he has been a merchant in the town in which he was born. His success in business has often caused his advice to be sought by others. That he is a wise counsellor where financial matters are concerned is shown by the fact that for twenty years he has held the position of vice-president of the Abbeville National bank. Although he has never held or sought political office, Mr. White has been deeply interested in public affairs, and has cheerfully served his community in minor positions without reward. He has taken especial interest in the cause of education, and in the capacity of trustee he labored for many years to improve the school system of his town.

In politics Mr. White has always been a Democrat. He is a Presbyterian. He is not a member of any secret society, but finds the center of attraction and the place for recreation in his own home. He was married, May 9, 1871, to Mary Helen Jones. Of their nine children, eight were living in 1907.

Mr. White owes much to the influences of home, but to a great degree his success is due to a strong determination to be independent and an earnest desire to be useful in every relation of life.

Since the above sketch was prepared for the printer, Mr. White died at his home in Abbeville on February 13, 1907.

THOMAS HENRY WHITE

WHITE, THOMAS HENRY, junior member of the banking firm of White Brothers, of Chester, South Carolina, and a director of the Spratt Building and Loan association and of the Carolina and North-Western railway, was born near Bullock's Creek, York county, South Carolina, on March 29, 1863. His father, Matthew White, was a merchant, who died (in 1864) while the son was still too young to be greatly influenced by the father's example. His mother, Mrs. Catherine (Westbrooks) White, watched over and guided his early boyhood; but she, too, died while he was still a boy. His father's family trace their descent from John White, an emigrant from Ireland who settled near Chester in 1767.

In his boyhood he says he was "kept too busy to develop any special tastes or interests." He lived and worked on a farm thirteen miles west of Yorkville. He learned how to labor, regularly and systematically, while still a boy. His father left barely property enough to enable the son to get an education. After studying in the common schools, he completed his preparation for Erskine college at Due West, South Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1884.

In September of the same year he took a position as bookkeeper for a mercantile establishment at Chester, retaining the place until 1890, when he became a bookkeeper in the Exchange bank, of Chester. From 1894 until 1902 he was cashier of the Exchange bank. Since January, 1902, he has been associated with his older brother in the banking firm of John G. and T. H. White, "White Brothers," of Chester, South Carolina.

Mr. White's business experience is such as to make his fellow-citizens desirous of his coöperation in business plans in which many are united in interest. He is a director of the Spratt Building and Loan association. He is a director of the Carolina and North-Western railway, of Chester, South Carolina. He is interested in all that promotes the welfare of his town and county.

Allied with the Democratic party, he has not swerved from allegiance to the men and measures advocated by that party.

He is a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. His favorite exercise and recreation he finds in horseback riding.

He was married June 25, 1889, to Lula Carlisle, of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Of their four children, three are living in 1907.

His address is Chester, South Carolina.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W., banker, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 20, 1860, and is a direct descendant of Richard Williams, who came to America in 1636 from Glamorganshire, Wales, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, having purchased land from the Indians. In early life Mr. Williams attended the well-known school kept by Doctor Bruns in the city of Charleston, and subsequently the academy in the same city, conducted by Professor A. Sachtleben. After some years spent at Adams academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, in preparation for college, he entered Harvard university as a member of the class of 1882, but after remaining there for a year the condition of his eyesight forced him to leave college. He then went abroad and spent a year taking lectures, including a course in the University at Bonn on the Rhine, in Germany. In the fall of 1880 he returned to Charleston and entered into active business in connection with various enterprises in which his father, the distinguished banker, George W. Williams, Sr., was interested. He was elected a director, then cashier, and subsequently vice-president, of the Carolina Savings bank, of Charleston, and at the death of his father, in 1903, he was elected to the presidency of the bank, in succession to his father, which position he now (1907) holds. Mr. Williams served as alderman of the city of Charleston for one term during the administration of Mayor John F. Ficken, and for two terms during the administration of Mayor J. Adger Smyth. He has been for many years a member of the board of trustees of the William Enston home and of the board of commissioners of the Charleston Orphan house. The work of caring for dependent orphans has interested Mr. Williams more deeply than any other duty in public life.

In 1883 he married Margaret Adger. They have five children—three girls (one of whom is married) and two boys. Mr. Williams' parents were Methodists and he has long been a member of that church. He divides his vacation periods as nearly as possible between the seashore and the mountains. His life work may be said to lie in Charleston, but he has a farm in

Northeast Georgia, which affords him the rest most needful for a business man. He is also fond of travel, and has been three times to Europe, besides visiting various parts of this country and Canada. Mr. Williams is among the most enterprising and substantial citizens of Charleston and has never failed to respond to all public calls that have been made upon him in which the welfare of his native city and state are concerned.

His postoffice address is 15 Meeting street, Charleston, South Carolina.

JOHN OWENS WILLSON

WILLSON, JOHN OWENS, D. D., president of Lander college, in early manhood attorney-at-law, then minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born at Cedar Grove plantation, Berkeley county, South Carolina, January 27, 1845. His father, Dr. John Willson, was a planter and physician and for many years representative and senator from St. James, Goose Creek parish,—a man still remembered for his faithfulness in public and private trusts, his kindness to his slaves and his charity to all people. Dr. Willson married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Owens, whose influence on her children was deep and abiding.

John Owens Willson was the second child and oldest son of his parents. His boyhood was spent on a cotton plantation, where he was encouraged to engage in outdoor exercises, but not to labor on the farm. His education began in the "good old neighborhood schools," continued at King's Mountain Military academy, the Arsenal, and Citadel academy. He left the last-named school to enter the Confederate army in June, 1862, and served first in Company F, Aiken's regiment of cavalry, and then in Company I of the Third South Carolina cavalry. In 1865 and 1866 he studied law and was admitted to the bar, November, 1866. After a year at Kingstree and a few months at Florence, he located at Marion, as partner first of Gen. W. W. Harllee, and then of Hon. C. D. Evans.

In 1873 he was convinced that he had a call to preach, and in December he entered the South Carolina conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was pastor of churches until 1889, when he was appointed presiding elder and so served five years. In December, 1894, he was elected editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate," and was reëlected in 1897 for a term of four years. In 1902 he labored at Abbeville; 1903-04, he was in Cokesbury district, and since July 26, 1904, he has been president of Lander college for women. Wofford college gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1896. He has been a delegate to the general conference of his church in 1890, 1894, 1898, 1902 and 1906; a member of the Sunday school board since 1895; a representative

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to the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists, held in London, England, 1901; and a commissioner on joint commission of Northern and Southern Methodism to make a common order of worship and to prepare standard catechisms for both churches. He was a pastor in Charleston, South Carolina, and was sent North as collector for the injured church buildings of Southern and Northern Methodists.

He has traveled in Europe, Africa and the Holy Land. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of various fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Democrat.

On April 27, 1871, he married Miss Mary Oriana Richardson, of Marion. They had one child, now the wife of Captain T. Q. Donaldson, Eighth United States cavalry. On August 27, 1896, he was married to Miss Kathleen McPherson Lander.

To the young he commends "patient preparation for life, not so much in special lines as in what all vocations demand; fixed purpose to preserve personal integrity; cultivation of genuine interest in our fellow-men; and faith in God."

His address is Greenwood, South Carolina.

HUGH WILSON

WILSON, HUGH, editor and publisher of the "Abbeville Press and Banner," was born in Laurens county, November 1, 1838. His father, Hugh Wilson, was a millwright of noted mechanical skill. His grandfather, also named Hugh Wilson, came to Charleston from Scotland in 1882. After living for a time in Newberry he finally settled in Laurens, where with two others he built a small cotton mill, which was burned in 1830. His mother was Mary Godfrey Wilson.

Hugh Wilson was a sturdy boy. Though he lived in the country until he was twelve years old, he evinced a marked inclination for all things mechanical. When only thirteen he became an apprentice in the office of the "Due West Telescope," now the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian" at Due West, where, though having but a primary school education, he learned to set type, thus following his grandmother's wishes, for it was her desire that he become a printer. Hugh Wilson was ambitious, determined to become a successful printer. In 1859 he bought an interest in the Abbeville "Press and Banner," the paper that he now edits. In 1904 he sold the paper to W. W. and W. R. Bradley, but he takes the same interest in its success as he did while he was its owner. Journalism has been his life work. Though he has never held public office, he has always taken an active interest in the material development of the town in which he lives. For the last twenty years he has been identified with every enterprise having for its object the improvement of Abbeville. He has been director in the Abbeville Cotton mill and a director in the Abbeville warehouse. He takes stock in each worthy enterprise, and after it is well established sells out to reinvest his money in another new one. He has been a member of the Abbeville Literary club since its organization twenty-eight years ago. At one time he was a member of Clinton lodge, No. 3, F. A. A. M., but he has now demitted. As a young man he was an active member of several temperance societies. He is a contributary member of the State Press association, and for one year was elected its president, an honor he holds as the highest that was ever bestowed upon him. He is a Democrat, and although he has often criticised his own party and always regards it his public duty to vote for the best man available, he has ever maintained his party allegiance. He believes that the state should insure the lives and property of its citizens at the usual rates, and that by this means it would secure a revenue sufficient to meet the entire expense of the government. In the great trial of strength between the North and South, Private Hugh Wilson rendered faithful service in the Western army of the Confederacy. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga.

In speaking of his relations to the social world, Mr. Wilson says: "My greatest social distinction is that I am no kin to John C. Calhoun or any other great Irishman." Asked to discuss the partial failures of his life, he declares: "I failed to win the affections of the first girl I courted as I did those of others. The greatest misfortune of my life is that I failed to marry. All men should marry. The man who marries may possibly make a mistake, but the man who stays single is sure to make a mistake. An old man without family ties is lonely indeed." As advice to young men who desire to lead useful and successful lives he says: "Honesty in men, like virtue in women, is more to be prized than all else. There is always a demand and a place for honest young men—men who would not sacrifice principle or character for gain. More men fail because of lack of fidelity than for any other reason."

Mr. Wilson is identified with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

His address is Abbeville, South Carolina.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN WILSON

WILSON, WILLIAM BLACKBURN, lawyer and legislator, was born January 12, 1850, in Yorkville, York county, South Carolina. His father, William Blackburn Wilson, lawyer, member of state legislature before and after the War between the States, and of the South Carolina secession convention, was scholarly, cultured, confiding and religious, a typical old-school gentleman; his mother, Arrah Minerva (Lowry) Wilson, a refined and highly cultured woman of unusually strong character, was a potent and lasting influence on all sides of his life. His blood is English, Irish and Scotch, represented on the paternal side by the Wilson and Stanyarne families from England, who settled in lower South Carolina in colonial days, and on the maternal side by the Lowry, McLure and Gaston families from Scotland and Ireland, who settled in upper South Carolina long prior to the War of the Revolution; his great-grandfather, George Blackburn, descendant of generations of family lawyers in the old country, came to America from Dublin university, and was professor of mathematics and astronomy in William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Virginia, and in South Carolina college, Columbia.

W. B. Wilson spent his early life in his birthplace; was healthy, strong and vigorous, and in school and college took an active and prominent part in all kinds of athletics. He was always ambitious, and stood high in his classes. His primary education was obtained in the Yorkville private schools of Doctor Robert Lathan and William Currell, and he prepared for college in the King's Mountain Military school, Colonel Asbury Coward principal. Thence he went to South Carolina college, where he was graduated A. B. in 1869. His own preference and the wishes of his parents coinciding, he took up the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar January 14, 1871. He at once began practice in Yorkville, in copartnership with his father, under the firm name of Wilson & Wilson, where he continued successfully until 1876, with the exception of two years' absence in Texas on account of his connection with the Ku Klux and the Federal prosecution of the members of that patriotic

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Washington, D.C.

Yours truly
W. Blackburn Wilson

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order in 1871-1873. In 1876 he removed to Rock Hill, in the same county, where he has enjoyed one of the largest practices in the state and acquired extensive business interests.

He has been active in politics as an unchangeable Democrat; was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, 1884-1888; of the state senate, 1888-1892, and of the Constitutional convention of 1895, and made a highly creditable record. As a business man he has been conspicuously progressive and a leading participant in all movements for the improvement of the town. He is president of the Rock Hill Land and Town Site company, of the Rock Hill Street Railway company, and of the Carolina-Cuba company; also a life trustee of the graded schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Knights of Pythias, the Piedmont club, Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, and is a Mason.

The potent influences in his life have been, in the order named: his wife, home, contact with men in active life, school, private study and early companionship. His most enjoyable and helpful recreations are driving and farming. As a man he is approachable, genial and popular.

On December 29, 1875, he married Isabella Hinton Miller (daughter of Doctor William R. Miller, of Raleigh, North Carolina), a woman of unusual personal attraction and strength of character, a member of the Colonial Dames of her native state and an active force in church and society. Of their ten children, all are now (1907) living. The oldest son, W. B. Wilson, Jr., is in partnership with his father in the practice of law.

The address of Mr. Wilson is Rock Hill, York county, South Carolina.

CHARLES ALBERT WOODS

WOODS, CHARLES ALBERT, LL. D., associate justice of the supreme court of his native state, was born in Darlington, Darlington county, South Carolina, July 31, 1852. His father, Alexander Samuel Woods, merchant, was widely known and esteemed for his marked business and personal integrity; his mother, Martha Jane DuBose, a woman noted for her refinement and accomplishments, deeply impressed his early life. The family was founded on the paternal side, in America, by Frame Woods, from the north of Ireland, who settled in Darlington county, South Carolina, about 1770; on the maternal side by Isaac DuBose, from Dieppe, France, who settled in lower South Carolina a century earlier, about 1665.

His early life was spent on a farm near Darlington. His early education was obtained at the village school in Darlington. In 1869 he went to Wofford college, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1872. In 1904, as a recognition of his eminent career, his alma mater honored him with the degree of LL. D.

Like so many other distinguished Americans, he began his working career as a teacher. His first service in this direction was at Wesley Chapel school, in Darlington county, in 1873. While teaching he took up the study of law, which he pursued with all the natural enthusiasm of his Irish-French blood. He soon abandoned teaching for the law, but he has never lost interest in educational work. With his qualifications, added to a pleasing personality, his law practice soon became large and lucrative. Incidentally his practice of law demonstrated in a marked degree his ability as a financier, and he was made president of the Bank of Marion, at Marion, South Carolina, a position he has filled for years with credit to himself and profit to the bank.

Although not a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, he has been actively identified with the Democratic party since he was old enough to cast his first vote, but the only official position he has ever held is that of associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, which he assumed January 28, 1903, and still (1907) holds. No member of the court has a higher standing with the bar and people of the state. He is and has long been a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On December 20, 1884, he married Salley Jones Wannamaker, daughter of J. J. and Mary K. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg county.

His address is Marion, South Carolina.

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